The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6387.—VOL. XXXIX. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Hill's Cottages, Darlinghurst, Mrs. G. T. Lewin, of a son.

On Wednesday, the 24th instant, at her residence, Royal Oak Hotel, the wife of Mr. James Lawson, of a daughter.

On the 24th instant, at Darlinghurst, Sydney, Mrs. Arthur Hodgson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, at St. James', by the Rev. Robert Allwood, Mr. Francis C. Fulton, of Otago, New Zealand, to Fanny, youngest daughter of Edward Smith Hall, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS.

At Birmingham, on the 7th September, Mr. George Parkes, aged 49, elder brother of Mr. Parkes, late M.P. for the North Riding of Cumberland.

On the 19th instant, at William-street, Woolloomooloo, John C. Brown, Esq., aged 51 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY — OVERLAND ROUTE. The Royal Mail Steamship COLUMBIAN, NATHANIEL STEWART, Esq., Commander, will be despatched for Ceylon and Suez, carrying her Majesty's Mails, calling at intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, 11th December, at one p.m. precisely.

Rates of passage money: £90 to SOUTHAMPTON; £85 to MARSEILLES. European servants half-fare; native servants one-fourth fare.

The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of ten miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.

For further particulars see guide book, which may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH. — Steamers four times a day, from Phoenix Wharf. Fares, one shilling; children, ninepence.

From Sydney,	7·10 a.m.	From Manly,	8·10 a.m.
	10·0 a.m.		12·0 noon
	2·30 p.m.		4·0 p.m.
	5·15 p.m.		6·15 p.m.
Sundays,	10·0 a.m.		12·0 noon
	2·30 p.m.		6·0 p.m.

Sunday—Fare, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.

Woolloomooloo Wharf.

10·20 a.m., 2·50 p.m. For returning 4 p.m., 6·15.

One shilling only to Manly and back, to parties making the trip in the early boat.

STEAMER TO WINDSOR.—NEW MOON will leave the Union Wharf, THIS DAY, at ten o'clock. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, Agents.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHOENIX WHARF.

CLYDE RIVER, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m. sharp.
WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at 1 and 11 p.m.
KIAMA, SHOALHAVEN, THIS DAY, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, every SATURDAY, at 1 p.m.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The FENELLA, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

The WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, Acting Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO GRAFTON.—The trade to the CLARENCE RIVER having materially fallen off, the GRAFTON steamer will sail only twice in the month of December, viz.:—

From Sydney on the 8th and 22nd.
Grafton on the 15th, and 29th.

KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.
EAGLE, to ROCKHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY, 8th December, at 10.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Margaret-street.

STEAM from MELBOURNE to WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—The A. S. N. Company's steamship BOOMERANG, under contract to the Victorian Government for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails, will be despatched from Melbourne, on THURSDAY, 15th December next.

Apply to Messrs. W. P. WHITE and CO., Melbourne; or JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s, Sydney, 24th November.

STEAM to MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine steamship PIRATE, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, will be despatched from the Flour Company's Wharf, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY next.

Fares—Cabin	...	... £7 0 0
Intermediate	...	... 5 0 0
Steerage	...	... 3 0 0

For freight or passage apply to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., Macquarie-place; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE WHARF direct, forwarding Passengers and Cargo to GEELONG at Ship's expense, if required.—The screw steamship WILLIAM MISKIN, J. H. LOVETT, commander, will positively sail on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon.

Cabin passage	...	... £5 10 0
Steerage ditto	...	... 3 0 0

For freight or passage apply to MITCHELL and CO., Lower George-street, or Circular Quay.

STEAM to NEW ZEALAND.—The New Zealand Royal Mail Company's new and powerful steamships,—

PRINCE ALFRED, J. JARVIS, commander.
LORD ASHLEY, ALEX. STEWART, ditto.
LORD WORSLEY, W. JOHNSTONE, ditto.
AIREDALE, S. THOMPSON, ditto.

Will form a regular monthly communication between Sydney and all the principal ports of New Zealand.

The LORD ASHLEY will sail early next month, taking goods and passengers, and H.M. mails, for NELSON, AUCKLAND, NEW PLYMOUTH, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.

These vessels have splendid accommodation for saloon and second-class passengers, and are well adapted for conveyance of live stock.

PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.

N.B. Goods for above vessels received and stored at Moore's Wharf free of charge.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—FLOWER OF WEXFORD will SAIL, THIS DAY. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, Agents.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—The POLLY HOPKINS, to sail on SATURDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR PORT STEPHENS, landing goods at Booral Wharf.—FLOWER OF WEXFORD, Captain BAKER, is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, agents.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The cutter yacht FRIENDSHIP, to sail first fair wind.

Apply to Captain M'DERMOTT, schooner William, Circular Quay; or to P. O'DOWD, Queen's-place.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—The schooner NOWRA, LEANE, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER, the TWINS.

For freight or passage apply on board at the Victoria Wharf.

MACLEAY PACKET, for MACLEAY RIVER, on WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trader SEA GULL, GRIFFIN, master, will have immediate despatch. Freight and passage at reduced rates.

T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The GOLDEN SPRING, will load at the Flour Company's Wharf, and have immediate despatch.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner STAGHOUND, ELLIOTT, master, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Has still room for a few tons freight, if sent to Campbell's Wharf in the course of the forenoon.

For which or passage, apply to W. H. ELDRED, Campbell's Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE.—☞ The favourite trader brig ESPERANZA, Captain M'KAY, is now hourly expected; and, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class barque LAUNCESTON, 328 tons register.

Apply on board to Captain SINCLAIR, Botts' Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine brig FORTUNE, J. S. WALSH, commander, can take a few tons of light freight, if engaged for early.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds' Chambers; or E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE, with early dispatch, the well-known clipper brig JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and NELSON.—The favourite and regular trader BURNETT, SCAPLEHORN, master, now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, will clear at the Custom House TO-MORROW, and sail the following day. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements.

For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH.—The clipper schooner KATE KEARNEY, THOMAS DIXON, master, (under an engagement with the New Zealand Government), will sail on FRIDAY the 26th instant.

For freight or passage apply to R. T. FORD, 13, Exchange.

DART, Captain JENKINS, for PORT COOPER, having cleared at the Customs, has room for a few passengers, if engaged by THIS FORENOON.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds' Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The fine clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, now loading at the Grafton Wharf, will clear at the Custom House TO-MORROW, and sail the following day.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or S. A. JOSEPH, Wynyard-square.

TO PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The barque WILLIAM BUCHANAN, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will start in a few days for the above place.

For freight or passage apply EDWARD TEILLARD and CO., 140, Pitt-street; or G. TULLY, Esq., Newcastle.

TO CHINESE PASSENGERS for HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper ship ANNA LANGE, 980 tons, J. D. RASCHEN, commander, will positively sail for the above port on the 25th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, off Towns' Wharf; or to R. TOWNS and CO.; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG.—To follow the Anne Lange.—The American clipper ship AMARANTH, T. JONES, Esq., commander, will sail for the above port early next month. Has superior accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.—To sail about 28th instant, the American clipper barque CARRIE LELAND, P. L. SMITH, master, will be despatched as above. Can take a limited number of first and second class passengers.

For passage only, apply to Captain SMITH, on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK; or MERRILL and LEAVITT, Macquarie-place.

N.B.—This vessel made her last passage to San Francisco in 44 days.

JOHN BANKS, for LONDON.—Shippers by this vessel will oblige by sending down the remainder of their wool as early as possible, the ship being now nearly full.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

Two poop cabins and three steerage berths disengaged.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The splendid Aberdeen clipper ship BRITISH MERCHANT, 1000 tons register, ALEXANDER DUTHIE, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail early in January. Shippers of wool and intending passengers are reminded of the extraordinary sailing qualities of this conveyance, her three last voyages having been accomplished in 86, 82, and 89 days. The cabin accommodations are unsurpassed by any vessel on the berth.

For freight or passage apply on board at the Circular Quay; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 1st January.—The fine A1 13 years Aberdeen-built clipper ship LEICHHARDT, R. BARRETT, commander.

For freight or passage, apply to the commander on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

RATES FOR POOP CABINS REDUCED to £60 and £50 each.—For LONDON.—Notice to Passengers.—The regular trader and first-class British clipper LIGHT OF THE AGE, 2100 tons, Captain S. BABBS. This vessel is well-known as one of the finest ships employed in the trade between Sydney and London, and is noted not only for her remarkably fast-sailing qualities, but also for the superior accommodations she affords to first and second class cabin passengers. The cabins are fitted with every convenience, the saloons are light and well ventilated, and that for the accommodation of ladies is separate and distinct. The provisions, which are of the best quality, are supplied in the most liberal quantity; and she also carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The new and beautiful A1 13 years; clipper ship NOURMAHAL, Captain L. C. BRAYLEY, is far advanced in loading, and will be quickly despatched. She is well known for her fast sailing qualities, and has cabin accommodations of the most superior order. A few intermediate passengers—for whom large and comfortable berths are provided—will be taken. She presents a conveyance unsurpassed for either shippers or passengers.

Apply to Captain BRAYLEY, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship VIMEIRA, 1037 tons, per register, J. B. SWANSON, commander, will sail on the 18th December. Has still one stern cabin disengaged.

Apply to the Commander, on board; or to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., Macquarie-place.

LA HOGUE, for LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—This well-known ship will sail about 10th January, and is now receiving wool either alongside, at Circular Quay; or at Marsden and Co.'s woolshed.

Intending passengers can see plan of cabins, &c., by applying to Captain WILLIAMS, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct. To follow the Woolloomooloo.—The A1 clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, A. ALEXANDER, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and part of her light freight down, and engaged, will sail in December. Her superior and comfortable accommodation are worthy the examination of intending passengers.

Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR WOOL and STEERAGE PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON—Black Ball Line.—The fine A1 clipper ship DAVID M'IVER, 868 tons, Captain BAILLIE, has all her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch, being under engagement to sail upon the 15th December.

For freight or passage, apply to MITCHELL and CO., Lower George-street, and Circular Quay.

SHIP WOOLLOOMOOLOO for LONDON.—A few second-class passengers can be accommodated at moderate rates, by applying to Captain ROSS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The ship QUITO, 500 tons register, A1 for 13 years, J. D. HAWKINS, commander; this vessel is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, and having three-fourths of her cargo already engaged, will sail about the 20th December.

Apply to MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 13, Macquarie-place.

TO WOOL SHIPPERS and Passengers.—For LONDON.—The favourite passenger ship, GRANITE CITY, A1 800 tons, LEISK, commander, is now loading at the Circular Quay, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be very quickly despatched. Has comfortable cabin accommodation, and passengers will be taken at moderate rates.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

SHIP LIGHT OF THE AGE, for LONDON.—Many applications being made for cabins in this vessel, it is desirable that intending passengers should at once make their selection. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a smart clipper schooner of 110 tons burthen, having just undergone a thorough overhaul, is quite ready for sea, and suitable for the island trade. For particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the A1 barque BONNIE DOON, 216 tons, now lying at Towns' Wharf. Well adapted for colonial trade, as she carries a large cargo in a small draught of water. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SALE, a new KETCH, about 40 tons. Apply to JOHN BOOTH, Balmain.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CLAIM for CONSTRUCTIVE TOTAL LOSS of the MAID OF ALICANTE, on the Marine Assurance Office of J. B. METCALFE, Esq., Assurance Broker, 119, George-street, of which full particulars were to appear in this day's issue, is for the present withdrawn from public sale. Reasons will appear presently.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—On FRIDAY, November the 26th, the performances will be under the distinguished patronage of the Commodore and Officers of the Austrian frigate NOVARRA—to commence with Tom Taylor's comedy of MASKS and FACES, and conclude with, by desire, THE YELLOW DWARF.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—By particular request, the patronage of the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Diggers' Relief Fund is postponed until TUESDAY next.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, LONDON ASSURANCE, and other entertainments. To conclude with TICKLISH TIMES, being for the Benefit of Mr. G. WIGAN. Doors open at a quarter to 7, performance to commence at half-past 7. Dress circle, 4s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; private boxes, £2 2s.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great success of the celebrated Adelphi drama, in three acts, entitled EUGENIA; or THE NEW-FOUND HOME, and the musical burletta of THE SWISS COTTAGE, supported by the following favourites:—Messrs. Rayner, Burford, Bellair, Hydes, Stewart, Hill, F. and J. Howson; Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Bellair, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Morton, Miss Julia Matthews, &c., &c. Doors open at 7, commencing at half-past. Prices: Dress circle, 3s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private boxes, with chairs (twelve tickets), £2 2s. Children half price to the boxes.

JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. W. HINCHEY'S Benefit will take place FRIDAY EVENING, November 26th, under the patronage of the G. M. and Board of directors, district officers, and officers and brothers of the various Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows M. U. On which occasion, by the kind permission of the district officers, the theatre will be decorated with the banners and regalia of the Order. On which occasion will be presented the celebrated Scotch drama entitled THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN, and a variety of entertainments.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mrs. W. HILL begs to announce her first Benefit in Sydney, which is fixed for TUESDAY EVENING, November 30th, on which occasion she trusts that her "brother and sister Scots" will not forget St. Andrew's Day. Tickets, &c., at Theatre, or 119, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

FESTIVAL of ST. ANDREW.—The Brethren of the Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, intend celebrating the above festival by dining together in open lodge. Members of the craft are invited to attend. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, can be had of the following brethren:—

W. M'Pherson	J. Aird
W. Vial	T. Cripps
A. Allan	T. Hobbs, secretary.

CITIZENS' RETURN BALL.—The Committee request that all communications be made to the undersigned, in reference to any articles lost or found on that occasion. CHARLES BATE, 327, George-street.

CITIZENS' RETURN BALL.—Any Person having found a Gold BRACELET will oblige by leaving it in care of CHARLES BATE, 327, George-street.

CITIZENS' RETURN BALL.—All claims against the committee are requested to be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, or they will not be acknowledged. CHAS. BATE, 327, George-street.

CITIZENS' RETURN BALL.—The members of the committee are requested to meet on FRIDAY EVENING, at Mr. Cunningham's, Commercial Hotel, at half-past 7 p.m. CHAS. BATE, hon. sec.

REFORMATION IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT. A GENERAL MEETING of the Committee will be held at the Royal Hotel, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at four o'clock p.m. prompt.

MAURICE REYNOLDS, Honorary Secretary.

IMPERIAL CRICKET CLUB.—A General MEETING of the members of the above will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Club Room, Liverpool-street. ROBERT R. BOAG, Honorary Secretary.

FITZROY WARD.—The Committee to secure the election of Mr. JOHN SUTTON, as Alderman for the above Ward, will meet EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. D. C. ROBINSON'S, Fitzroy Hotel, William-street. GEORGE COMMINS, secretary.

FITZROY WARD.—Electors do not pledge your votes, one from your own ward will be brought forward to represent you.

FITZROY WARD.—Electors, a requisition is in course of signature, calling upon Mr. JOHN EGAN, to come forward at the ensuing election.

No. 58-73. Town Hall, King-street, Sydney, 6th November, 1858.

ELECTION OF EIGHT ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, an election to supply the vacancy in each ward of the city occasioned by the retiring of eight Aldermen in terms of the 16th section of the said Act, will take place in the several wards on WEDNESDAY, the first day of December next. Notices of the nomination of parties for election will be received by the Returning Officer, at this office, on and after the seventh, and until the hour of 12 o'clock at noon of the third day next before the date above referred to.

By order of the Returning Officer,

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

DIGGERS' EMPLOYMENT FUND.—The Committee having incurred heavy liabilities in forwarding 1200 diggers and others into the interior, by which the country districts are most directly benefited, have to request that the Local Sub-Committees will pay the amount of any local subscriptions to the Diggers' Employment Fund, to the Treasurer or Secretary, on or before the 1st December. JOHN PENDERED, Secretary, Leigh's Stores, Circular Quay.

TO DIGGERS.—Applicants' names taken down THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, and ration orders issued for the Western and Southern Goldfields. Apply at Leigh's stores, Circular Quay. JOHN PENDERED, secretary.

DIGGERS' EMPLOYMENT FUND.—The Committee have much pleasure in announcing to their subscribers, and the public, that a performance will be given at the Prince of Wales Theatre on TUESDAY EVENING next, for the benefit of the Diggers' Employment Fund. JOHN PENDERED, secretary.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, PORT JACKSON.—An appointment of Assistant Harbour Master at Port Jackson having become vacant applications for the same will be received at this office until NOON on the 30th instant.

It is necessary that testimonials should be furnished with the application; and applicants are directed to be in attendance at this office on the day mentioned.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.
JOHN CROOK, Harbour Master.
W. J. WILSHIRE, Secretary.

The Office of the Steam Navigation and Pilot Board, 12th November.

IT HAVING been represented to the Pilot Board, that the "Certificate of Competency" granted on the 30th September last, to CHARLES CROFT, and numbered 393, has been lost. Notice is hereby given that the certificate in question is annulled.

By order of the Board.

W. J. WILSHIRE, secretary.

The Office of the Steam Navigation and Pilot Board, 19th November, 1858.

ESTATE of the late W. INGRAM, grocer, Brickfield-hill.—Creditors in the above estate are informed that a first dividend of 2s. 9d. in the pound is now payable at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of distribution may also be inspected. JOSIAH MULLENS, 12, Barrack-street. November 25.

FASHIONABLE DANCING, taught by Mr. F. H. NEEDS, at his Academy, 463, Pitt-street South. Classes, which are kept strictly select, for dancing, deportment, and exercises, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Juveniles, at 4 o'clock p.m. Adults, at 8 o'clock. Schools and families punctually attended.

COW LOST.—£1 Reward.—At Redfern, on the 21st instant, a small red and white Cow, branded "Holright" near side; had a rope round the neck when lost. GEORGE NELSON, Botany Road, Redfern.

STOLEN, by parties who were at the Heads on Friday afternoon in a dogcart, a Black and White Curly SLUT, "Jessie." £1 reward, on restoration of her to Mrs. JENKINS, Watson's Bay; or £5 on conviction of the parties.

PEACOCK.—FOUND, in Surry Hills, a strayed PEACOCK; the owner can have it by applying to JOHN O'REHIR, Emerald Isle, Bourke-street.

TENDERS are required for the erection of additions to the offices of the Australian Gas Light Company. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of Messrs. HILLY and MANSFIELD, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before TUESDAY, the 30th instant.

BATHS.—Balmain.—Baths.—Wanted to be known, that the well-known Bathing-house belonging to Mr. WATTS, Johnson's Bay, is enlarged, and now open at the low price of 3d. each.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANN FLOWER, of Somersetshire, your sister TABITHA SILVERTHORNE, wishes to hear from you. Write to Mr. LLOYD, baker, Liverpool.

ELIZA WIGGINS, domestic servant, aged 24 years, sailed from Dublin in the emigrant ship Bee, for Sydney, on the 5th of August, 1855.—Mr. WILLIAM THORNHILL, retired head constable, county Kildare, was last heard of at 8 Adelaide Road, Maryborough, Adelaide, is supposed to be dead. Any information with respect to either of the above will be most thankfully received by Rev. H. VUE WHITE, Swift's Alley Church, Dublin, Ireland, care of Rev. W. B. Clarke, St. Leonard's, Sydney.

HENRY BANCROFT, the SON of Mr. WILLIAM BANCROFT, of DERBY, who left England several years ago, is requested to WRITE to his PARENTS, who are very anxious to hear from him.

MR. G. GREY.—A Letter at the General Washington for you.

MR. DAVID M'KENZIE, formerly of the Commissariat Department, Quebec, and son of Captain H. R. M'Kenzie, is earnestly requested to communicate his address to the undersigned, who have letters for him. Mr. M'Kenzie is supposed to have arrived in Sydney from the Society Islands, about the end of the year 1854, or the beginning of 1855; and in the event of his death, or absence from the colony, any information respecting him will be thankfully received. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

IF THIS should meet the eye of THOMAS MARRIOTT, from Daventry, Northamptonshire, would be communicate with his brother JOHN STOKES, 145, Hindley-street, Adelaide, South Australia.

JANE WILSON.—Enquiry having been made respecting JANE WILSON, who arrived by the Monica in August, 1857, any person knowing her present residence is requested to communicate with this office.

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 24th November.

SHOULD this meet the eye of PETER M'LAREN, he will hear of a friend by applying at Mr. Short's, Cottage of Content, Newtown.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—ST. ANDREW'S DAY. 30th November, 1858.

President, Sir Daniel Cooper.
Vice-President, John Campbell, Esq., M.P.
Umpire, George Thornton, Esq., M.P.
Treasurer, Captain Harrold.

Committee:—Messrs. H. Perdriau, A. Buchan, W. Lemon, J. Hunt, G. Taylor, W. Taylor, M. Twentyman, W. Marshall, J. Sandford, F. Vale, T. Smith, J. Smith, J. Rankin, R. Yeend, J. Porter, Captains Brown and Ayton, and Dr. Evans.

FIRST MATCH.—To start at 10 o'clock a.m. For all Amateurs under 20 years of age, in Skiffs, pulling a pair of sculls. To start from the Flagship round a boat moored in Johnson's Bay; then round the Flagboat in Waterview Bay, and back to Flagship. First prize, £7. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

SECOND MATCH.—To start at half-past 10 o'clock. For all Amateurs who have never won a public prize, pulling a pair of oars, in bona fide licensed boats. Same course as No. 1. First prize, £10. Entrance, £1 1s.

THIRD MATCH.—To start at a quarter to 11 o'clock. Centreboard dingy race; sweepstakes 10s. 6d. each. To start from the Flagship, round Shark Island, and back to Flagship.

FOURTH MATCH.—To start at 11 o'clock. For all Amateurs, who have never won a public prize, in Gigs, pulling four oars, with coxswain. To start from Flagship, round Fort Denison, round the boat moored in Johnson's Bay, and back to Flagship. First prize, £15. Entrance, £1 1s.

FIFTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 11 o'clock. For all Sailing Boats not exceeding 13 feet on the keel. To start from Flagship round Flagboat in Johnson's Bay; thence round Shark Island, and back to Flagship. First prize, £10. Entrance, £1 1s.

SIXTH MATCH.—To start at 12 o'clock. For all Watermen who have never won a public prize, in bona fide watermen's boats, pulling a pair of sculls. Same course as No. 1. First prize £8; second ditto, £2 2s. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

SEVENTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 12 o'clock p.m. Champion Race; for all boats pulling a pair of sculls. Same course as No. 4 race. First prize, £15. Entrance, £2 2s.

EIGHTH MATCH.—To start at 1 o'clock. For all second-class Yachts, not exceeding 25 feet on the keel. Start from the Flagship, round Flagboat, in Johnson's Bay, round Sow and Pigs and Floating-light, and back to Flagship. First prize, silver cup, valued at £25. Entrance, £2 2s.

NINTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 1 o'clock. For all Yachts (centreboard boats excluded). Start from Flagship, round red buoy moored off Manly Beach, round Flagship, round Pinchgut Island, and back to Flagship. First prize, silver cup, valued at £40. Entrance £3 3s.

TENTH MATCH.—To start at 2 o'clock. For all Open Boats under canvas. Start from Flagship, round Flagboat in Johnson's Bay, then round Lightship and Sow and Pigs, and back to Flagship. First prize, £12. Entrance, £1 1s.

ELEVENTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 2 o'clock. For all Sailing Dingies, not exceeding 12 feet on the keel. Start from Flagship, round boat in Johnson's Bay, round Shark Island, and back to Flagship. First prize, £4; second ditto, £1. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

TWELFTH MATCH.—To start at 3 o'clock. For all Watermen, in Licensed Boats, pulling a pair of sculls. Same course as No. 1 race. First prize, £10. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

THIRTEENTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 3 o'clock. For all Dingies not exceeding 12 feet on the keel, for youths not over 15 years of age, pulling a pair of paddles (outriggers excluded). To start from flagship, round boat in Johnson's Bay, and back to Flagship. First prize, £5; second, £1. Entrance 5s.

FOURTEENTH MATCH.—To start at 4 o'clock. Gig and Dingy Race for twenty minutes. Prize, £5. Entrance, 2s. 6d.

All boats to be subject to the approval of the committee.

Subscribers to the amount of £1 1s. will be admitted on board the Flagship.

All points to be rounded on the starboard hand.

Four entrances or no race.

Rules same as Anniversary Regatta.

Entrances will be received on THURSDAY EVENING next, at AYTON'S, Unity Hall, Balmain.

Second boats in the matches to receive entrance—except 8th and 9th matches.

JOHN M'BEATH, hon. secretary.

PARRAMATTA.—A Lady, experienced in tuition, desires to receive six Daily Pupils at the commencement of the next quarter. The course of instruction will comprise all the essentials of a sound English routine, in unison with music, singing, drawing, French, Italian, and German. References permitted. Address A. Z., Post Office, Parramatta.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT are twin curatives, derived from one region—the vegetable productions of the soil. They act in unison on the system, the one internally upon the secretions of the body, the other externally through the countless orifices of the skin, cleansing the vital organization of the system, and thus healing old ulcers, bad breasts, and sore legs of the most inveterate kind. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

DENTISTRY.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, employ the following methods in supplying artificial teeth, from one to a complete set. First, on the roots of the natural teeth; second, on a plate with clasps; third, with spiral springs; fourth, by atmospheric pressure. Messrs. Emanuel guarantee satisfaction. The gold used is twenty carats, and the mineral teeth are manufactured by American, English, and French distinguished artistes. Charges moderate. No. 183, George-street, near Hunter-street.

MICROSCOPES and Microscopic Slides.—The undersigned has just received Society of Arts' microscopes, and glass for mounting objects; superior Medico-galvanic machines, &c. J. S. NORRIE, Pitt-street.

STEREOSCOPIC CAMERA, of the most approved construction, just received; stereoscopic patent plate glass, albumenized paper; nitrate of uranium, glycyrrhizine, &c. J. S. NORRIE, Pitt-street.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Glass-cutter, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to take any repairs in china, glass, &c., &c., having at his command a composition which has been proved the most effectual cement for such purposes.

J. C. begs leave to acquaint ladies and gentlemen that he can also repair articles of the above description by means of metal clamps. The system has been proved to be effectual, neat, and durable. He is also ready to undertake all repairs in silver-plate, burnishing and cleansing brasses, lamps, &c., &c.

All orders for such repairs will be thankfully received by JAMES CAMPBELL, at his residence, No. 62, corner of Wellington and Waterloo streets, Chippendale. N.B.—All communications received through the medium of the post, will be punctually attended to.

SEED POTATOES, from California and Van Diemen's Land, in fine order. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-st.

CALIFORNIA and Derwent Potatoes, very superior, for seed or table use. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-st.

HOME NEWS, for September.—Subscriptions received. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

LOLA MONTEZ' LECTURES on Wits and Women of Paris, Romanism, &c., 1s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

RICHARDSON'S Rural Hand Books—Sheep and Shepherding, 2s.; Domestic Fowl, 2s.; Horses, 1s. 6d., &c. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

LEWIS ARUNDEL, Frank Fairleigh, by Smedley, cheap editions. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-st.

SERMONS, by Revs. Melville, Jones, Butt, Blood, Moore, Guinness, Dibdin, Hood, Hugh Allen, Richardson, Stephens, Long, Courtenay, Russell, Davis, Punshon, Bonar, West, Gordon Dale, Newman Hall, Scott Fletcher, Harrison, Macdonald, Brock, Binney, Draper, Hughes, Spurgeon, &c., &c., 3d. each; 2s. per dozen; post free, 2s. 4d. ADDISON, 487, Brickfield-hill, opposite Young Men's Christian Association.

SPURGEON'S Almanac, 1859; by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 3d.; post-free, 5d. ADDISON, Brickfield-hill.

MAPS OF AUSTRALIA, just imported per Overland Mail, with the latest corrections; price, 3s. READING and WELLBANK.

CHINA, in 1857-58; plates and maps; by the TIMES Special Correspondent, 8s. 6d.; by post 9s. Also, David Copperfield, and Dombey and Son, 6s. 6d. each; by post 7s., at MOFFITT'S.

SANDS and KENNY'S DIARIES for 1859.—Just ready, the following sizes:—

No. 1. 7½ by 4½ inches, cloth—One day in a page with Sunday, ruled blue lines, ditto with cash.

No. 2. 7½ by 4½ inches, cloth—Two days in a page with Sunday, ruled blue lines, ditto with cash.

No. 3. 6 by 3¾ inches, cloth, also in roan, with tuck, for the pocket—Three days in an opening, ruled blue lines, ditto with cash.

No. 4. 6 by 3¾ inches, cloth, also in roan, with tuck, for the pocket—Three days in a page, ruled blue lines, ditto with cash.

No. 5. 5¼ by 3¼ inches, cloth—A week in an opening, ruled blue lines on right hand page, on left with cash.

No. 6. 5¼ by 3¼ inches, cloth, with flap and elastic band—A week in an opening ruled blue lines only.

SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street, near the Post Office, Sydney.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1859.—All the different editions. JOHN L. SHERRIFF, bookseller and stationer, 256, George-street, Sydney.

BAKER'S ALMANAC, 1859, will be published early in December. W. BAKER, Newtown Road.

WAUGH'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC, 1859.—This established publication is in a state of forwardness for the ensuing year; that it may comprise, however, the latest information, it will not be issued till the middle of December.

The secretaries of societies, or public companies formed during the current year, who might desire a notice of such to be inserted in the body of the work, are requested to communicate the necessary information to the publisher without delay.

Advertisements will be inserted as usual.

JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

LETTS'S DIARIES, in great variety, for SALE, at Mr. F. MADER'S, 269, George-street, for 1859.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and Sons.—A large stock of first-class instruments, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. W. KING. Pianofortes tuned and repaired. Market-street, near Pitt-street.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORIA.—Amateurs and artistes are requested to call and inspect a specimen of this splendid flower modelled in wax, at Berlin House, 349, George-street. Prepared wax in sheets, of a first-rate quality. The trade supplied.

PIANOFORTES, ex British Merchant, &c., at H. R. HURFORD'S, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

PIANOFORTES and Harmoniums, at London prices, for Sale or Hire. MOSS, 27, Hunter-street.

NEW MUSIC, by the last mail, in pieces, songs, and dance music. MOSS, 27, Hunter-street.

EUTERPEON.—A beautiful toned self-performing instrument, in handsome mahogany case, for SALE by the undersigned, at the Burlington Bazaar, George-street, where it may be seen, and heard play the following choice selections:—

Overture—Zauberflöte
Overture—Norma
Rondo—Beethoven
March—Zauberflöte
Mazurka—Chopin
Selections from Fidelio
Schottische—Schmidt
Cachuca
Volkslied
God Save the Queen
Rule Britannia.

HENRY GRENVILLE.

WANTED to be Known, GUY, BROTHERS', Photographic Gallery, opposite the White Horse.

WHERE can I Dine? At the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street. The One Shilling dinner House.

BEEF A LA MODE, and Salad, as in London, Sixpence per plate, always ready. Kent Larder.

KENT LARDER Coffee and Chop House, similar to the London coffee houses. 164, Pitt-street, near King-street.

GEORGE'S CHOP ROOMS and RESTAURANT, 189, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Frith and Payten's, auctioneers.—The proprietor will open the above premises next week for public convenience, and he feels assured, from his long experience in conducting this department at other houses in Sydney, that he need only to ask his friends to favour him with one visit, for the purpose of testing his capabilities.

Particular care and attention will be observed in carrying out the details, whereby great comfort, combined with cleanliness, civility, and attention, shall induce merchants and others to lunch at his rooms daily.

He trusts his visitors will find such creature comforts administered, which will speak for itself, and gain for him that patronage he seeks to solicit.

A private refreshment-room for ladies.

GEORGE WATSON, proprietor.

Open from 6 in the morning till 12 at night.

CLEARANCE SALE.—For one week only!—Books, general stationery, &c. G. DIXON respectfully invites attention to his remaining stock, at decided bargain prices. Also, choice jewellery and fancy goods; electro-plate, &c. No. 280, opposite the London Chartered Bank.

SUN-BLINDS, of every description, made to order. Venetians on SALE. S. FULLER'S, 286, Pitt-street.

F. JONES, Watchmaker, 2, Hunter-street, trusts, by unremitting attention, exquisite skill, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public favour. Watches cleaned, 5s.; glasses, 1s.; clocks repaired, &c.

A COMPETENT PERSON as Cook required. Apply to Mrs. W. B. TOOTH, Glanworth, Darling Point, between 9 and 10 a.m.

A MARRIED LADY, without family, is desirous of having a young Lady, of active habits, to reside with her as companion. References required. For address apply at the Glebe Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN requires a Lodging, a pleasant room. Please give particulars. D. D., HERALD Office.

A STEADY YOUNG MAN, lately arrived in the colony, wishes for a Situation as Clerk, &c.; understands German and French; unexceptionable references given. Address R. E., HERALD Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, of quiet habits, wishes to obtain board and lodgings in the neighbourhood of Balmain or North Shore. Z. Y. X., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN requires furnished Sitting and Bed Room, with partial Board. Address J. P., HERALD Office.

A NUMBER of useful Servants for HIRE at Mrs. CAPP'S Select Registry Office, King-street.

CARTERS wanted, to cart bricks. Apply to WILLIAM JARRETT, Mitchell-street, Glebe.

COOK Wanted.—Wanted, a Cook and Laundress, for a small family. Apply to the undersigned. SAML. D. GORDON, North-terrace, Macquarie-street.

STORE CATTLE.—Wanted, for immediate delivery, in Sydney or Newcastle, fifty head of store cattle, from 2 to 2½ years old—bullocks preferred. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Sydney, 23rd November.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, Two First-rate Hands for a Fashionable Drapery Establishment in the country. Also, a Good Saleswoman. Apply, on WEDNESDAY, between 10 and 11 o'clock, to Messrs. ARMITAGE and CO., York-street, Wynyard-square.

TO MILLOWNERS.—Wanted to Rent or Purchase, a Steam Flour Mill, from 10 to 20 horse power, in a good agricultural district, either town or country; dimensions of engine, mill, and machinery required. Apply, by letter, stating lowest terms, to RICHARD COCK, Union Steam Mills, Bathurst.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Junior Hand. Surry House, South Head Road.

TO PAINTERS.—Brush Hands wanted. Apply on board R. M. S. S. Columbian, Dry Dock, Balmain.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an efficient Hand, for a country store in Maitland district; good references indispensable. Apply to SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—An Experienced Dispenser and good Salesman wants a Situation. References good. Address H., HERALD Office.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, two first-rate Hands for a fashionable Drapery Establishment in the country; also, a good Saleswoman. Apply THIS DAY, between 10 and 11 o'clock, to Mrs. HUNTER, 344, George-street.

TEAMS.—Wanted to load, THIS DAY, for Bathurst, Mudgee, Sofala, Meroo, and Burrima, at the Stores of JOHN FRAZER, No. 95, York-street, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Coach Wheeler. Apply to J. BUCHANAN, coach builder, West Maitland.

WANTED, for a Choir, competent Tenor and Bass Singers for the performance of Haydn and Mozart's Masses, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. BANKS, pianoforte warehouse, William-street, near Museum.

WANTED to sell, a Waterman's Racing Skiff, quite new; Price £15. G. MULHALL, Circular Quay.

WANTED, to know why every one deals at DOLBY'S, London House, George-street South. Because DOLBY has the largest and cheapest stock of boots and shoes in the colony. ☞ 500 empty trunks for SALE.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation as Light Porter, or Messenger, and willing to make himself generally useful. Good character. Town or country. Address, J. B., Post Office, Balmain.

WANTED, a Girl to assist in the house. Apply after 10 o'clock, at Glebe Road Store.

WANTED, a clean, respectable General Servant, for a small family. Mrs. ETHERIDGE, 27, Raper's Cottages, Haymarket.

WANTED, a good Female Servant, to act as cook and laundress. Apply to Mrs. CLARKE, Parsonage, St. Leonard's, North Shore.

WANTED, Men accustomed to falling and burning off timber. Apply to SPEER and MEIKLEJOHN, Bethel Wharf.

WANTED, Two respectable and competent Women Servants, one as Cook and Laundress, and the other as House and Parlour Maid. Apply at No. 93, Elizabeth-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, Two good Garden Labourers. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General Servant for a family of only two, a short distance from Sydney; three Farming Men, for Macleay River; Boy, able to milk; and a Man, to fall timber. S. ASHLEY, Registry Office, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple—the man as gardener, and his wife as laundress. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, 642, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, before 10 a.m. and between 1 and 3 p.m.

WANTED, an English or Scotch Girl, about 1 ; washing partial. Enquire Mr. RAMSAY'S Stores, Balmain.

WANTED, a smart Youth. Apply to J. BUNTING, agent, No. 120, King-street East.

WANTED, an active Lad, accustomed to the shoe business. Apply to J. VICKERY, 375, George-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid, handy at her needle, No. 2, College-street, corner of Stanley-street.

WANTED, to Contract for 500 dozen clean Wine Bottles, Australian Library Cellars, Domain Gate.

WANTED, Two handy Boys. Apply at nine, This morning. Australian Library Cellars, Domain Gate.

WANTED, a thorough good English Cook, at Mrs. DUNN'S Office, Castlereagh-street. This Day.

WANTED, by a young Woman, a good Cook, a place in town or country. S. D., 88, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, Single Farming Men, for various districts; Married Farm Servants, wife not required to hire; Married Shepherd, with a boy to mind two flocks and hutkeep; Shearers; Reapers, good hands; English Farm Servants, able to plough, mow, and reap; Dairy and House Maids; General Servants; Useful Boy on Farm; Farming Man to drive team horses. Apply immediately to W. B. HAIGH, Labour Agent, Registry Offices, King-street East.

WANTED, a child's second-hand Perambulator. G. H. M., Box 253, Post Office.

WANTED, a good General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. BINGHAM, Snail's Bay, Balmain.

WANTED, a Butcher.—Apply to Mr. COLLINS, 138, Phillip-street.

WANTED, Labouring Men and Horse. Apply at the Café Francais, corner of Crown and Campbell-streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General Servant, who is a good laundress, No. 164, Palmer-street.

WANTED, by a young man, a situation in a Store, or Waiter in an Hotel or Restaurant. Address J. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, on the 1st January next, a comfortable House or Cottage, for a small family, in Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, or that part of the city north of Hyde Park. Rent moderate. Address S. NORTH, Esq., Water Police Office; or No. 88, Crown and William streets.

WANTED, a Confectioner; also, a stout Youth. Apply to T. O'NEILL, George-street South.

WANTED, a Female General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. ASSENHEIM, 79, Goulburn-street East.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a furnished Bed and Sitting Room, with board for himself, wife, and child, in a private family. Address, stating terms, to C. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young English Woman, a Situation at dressmaking, as lady's maid or needlewoman; would have no objection to the country; highest references given. Address W. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Painter. Apply J. PENSON, No. 17, Park-street.

WANTED, an active Lad. Apply to W. THOMPSON, pork butcher, King-street West.

WANTED, a Butcher. Apply to W. F. HULLS, 559, George-street South.

WANTED, a useful Girl, between 14 and 16. Apply between 10 and 11 at Mr. BERRY'S, ironmonger, George-street.

WANTED, a General Servant, THIS DAY, Protestant. 2, Thurlow's-terrace.

WANTED, by a Single Man, a situation as Groom and Coachman. Apply W. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Nursemaid—one that is handy at the needle. Apply at 177, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

WANTED, to rent, a Cottage, or House, with a large yard, situate between Bridge and Park streets. Apply for particulars to Messrs. JANSSEN and HAFER, jewellers, 238, George-street.

WANTED, Four first-rate Farming Men. Apply to PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress, 27, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Young Woman, as General House servant. Apply to Mr. GREGORY, Baker, Camperdown.

WANTED, a Young Woman, as Housemaid, and to assist in the bar. Apply Green Dragon, Kent-st.

WANTED, a General Servant, where two are kept. Good testimonials required. Apply to Mrs. QUICK, Wesleyan Parsonage, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable General Female Servant for a family in the country. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Married Couples for a station; Single men, Farm Servants able to [illegible]. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Lad, about 14 [illegible] years of age, to be generally useful. Apply 75, [illegible] street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply 75, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good General Servant, one that understands Cooking. Apply at the Harbour View Inn, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a Billiard Marker. Apply at the Exchange Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a strong, active Boy, used to a store. J. H. ASHER, York and Barrack-streets.

WANTED, a Shoemaker, to dress up women's boots. J. H. ASHER, York and Barrack-streets.

WANTED, a little Girl to nurse a baby. Apply, 146, Gloucester-street.

WANTED, a female servant as Cook and laundress; also, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. HALBERT, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Apartments, for a lady, gentleman, and servant. Address 19 Cowper-terrace.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as General Servant. Apply Three Crowns, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Lad, to hawk oysters about Sydney. Apply to W. WATTS, 114, Phillip street.

WANTED immediately, a Situation, by a first-rate Dress and Mantle Maker. Apply C. P., HERALD Office.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Small Savings.—In order to encourage men of small means to save and invest their savings, the above bank has resolved to issue Bank Post Bills, on the deposit of even sums of £1 each, at twelve months date, with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum added; thus, for the deposit of one pound, a bill for one guinea will be issued; and these bills the bank will pay at any time, if required, on presentation, to the extent of the amount originally deposited.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.
Sydney, 29th October.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " 3 months
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid up capital £500,000
Reserve fund £175,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows immediate transfer of such portion [illegible] may [illegible] by them be immediately required to [illegible] account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends [illegible] public companies, and interest on debentures, [illegible] customers free of charge.
Investments [illegible] al securities, and also in those of Great Britain [illegible].
The agency [illegible], either in the colonies or in England, upon [illegible] such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits [illegible] ned on England, America, and on the chief [illegible] Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within [illegible] colonies.
R. [illegible] WOODHOUSE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The inhabitants of the Hawkesbury District and the public generally are informed that a BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at Windsor under the management of Mr. Nicholas Nugent, where the [illegible] banking facilities can be obtained.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector, Bank of New South Wales, S[illegible] [illegible]th November.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852).
Paid-up Capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice	...	2½ per cent
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ ditto

For sums amounting to £2000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

		Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal...		2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 15th [illegible]

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK has reduced the Rate of Discount and Interest to the following, namely:—
On Bills of 95 days to run and under 6 per cent.
Ditto 125 ditto ditto 7 ditto
On Cash, Credit, and Overdrawn Accounts 9 ditto
from and after the 20th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 23rd November.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.
On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.
Directors.
Chairman—Thomas Holt, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—John Fairfax, Esq.
W. B. Christie, Esq. | George King, Esq.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION RETURNS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.
Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions, payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 6 0
30	2 8 2	55	12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 0

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.
The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.
The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradually increasing amount.
(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3rd.) SMALL ASSURANCES being saved the expense of letters of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or from
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received. TOWNS and DARLEY, agents.

PREMIUMS ON FIRE INSURANCE GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
AUDITORS.
Hon. John Alexander, Esq. | Archibald Campbell, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
Hon. John Mac Farlane, Esq., MD.
Hon. Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq., M.L.C.
Bankers—The Bank of Australasia.
Solicitors—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 1,088,000
Of which £130,000 is invested in the colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £214,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in both departments of the Company's business upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
The fact of this Company having, since its establishment in 1836, paid claims exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000), those during 1857 exceeding £200,000, is the best guarantee that can be offered of its liberality; whilst its enormous annual income, £480,000, and its large amount of accumulated funds, exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000,) together with the unlimited liability of the shareholders, are the best proofs of its stability.
Tables of rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information, can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Bernoastle. Apply from 9 to 11, at 20, Wynyard-square.

COLONIAL INSTITUTION.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
DIRECTORS;—
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., CHAIRMAN
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.
Office: the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, opposite the HERALD Office.
The subscribed capital of the company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the company. The liability of the shareholders is unlimited.
Within the last ten years the rates of fire insurance have been reduced 75 per cent. by the operation of the Mutual Insurance Company, and the present Company which succeeded that very profitable enterprise; in other words, houses that were formerly charged 20s. per cent. are now charged 5s. per cent, and in some instances less. It is evident, therefore, that by the establishment of these colonial companies some thousands per annum has been saved to the colony. The present Company, which has been established three years, has satisfied losses by fire to the amount of £13,000, and has now in hand a reserve fund of £15,925 10s. 6d., over and above the paid up capital. The rates of insurance are as low as those of any of the English Companies; they are as follow, and no alteration is made except there are circumstances calculated to increase the risk.
Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 3d., and upwards.
Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto 3s. 9d., and upwards.
Wooden Buildings, metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards.
Wooden ditto, shingled, special.
Agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.
N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires, country properties being insured against such casualties.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,500,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. [illegible]
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:
With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims adjustment, paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and Co., Agents, Spring-st.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,260,000 sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.—The undersigned have, THIS DAY, resigned the Sydney Agency of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. The business of the agency will in future be conducted by Messrs. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., who have been duly appointed by the Directors of the Company to act as their agents in and for Sydney.
SMITH, CROFT, and CO. Sydney, 23rd October.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. SMITH, CROFT, and CO. having resigned the Sydney agency of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, the Directors have appointed the undersigned to act as their agents in and for Sydney. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. Sydney, October 23.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, 152, George-street.
Conducted, according to the usage at Lloyd's,
By Mr. Samuel H. Smyth,
Marine Surveyor, Captain Malcolm.
London Agents, Messrs. Tooth and Mort, Fenchurch-street, London.
Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.
A table of the rates of premium to be obtained on application at the Office.
N.B. Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH Lyons-buildings, George-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of CHRISTOPHER DARGUE, late of Major's Creek, in the county of St. Vincent, and colony of New South Wales, gold-digger, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased may be granted to Hannah Dargue, of Major's Creek, aforesaid, the widow of the said deceased.
Dated this twenty-third day of November, A.D. 1858.
JAMES [illegible] HUSBAND, 375, George-street, Sydney, agent for W. C. PELL, Braidwood, proctor for the said Hannah Dargue.

NOTICE.—Any person who may cut bark or timber, or in any other way trespass on my land, at the Grose and Nepean Rivers, County Cook, will be prosecuted according to law. JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to communicate with Mr. NAHMER, of the late firm of Mullendorff Nahmer, and Co., of Sydney, are requested to do so at the Consulate of the Netherlands, No. 10, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

NOTICE.—All accounts owing to DOAK and KERR are requested to be settled by the 20th December, otherwise they will be handed over to their solicitors for recovery, as D. and K. are relinquishing business.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late FERDINAND WILLIAM JAQUES will please furnish particulars to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the amounts to THEO. J. JAQUES, 137 Castlereagh-street, or W. F. CAPE, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, trading under the firm of Blundell and Garnham, Potato Dealers, have this day DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, by mutual consent.
GEORGE BLUNDELL,
JAMES GARNHAM.
Witness—JOHN S[illegible].
Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street, November 22.

ANIMAL POISON AND HOMŒOPATHY.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Sir,—You will confer a favour on me, and at the same time do a public good, by giving space to a statement of the following facts in your valuable and widely circulated journal:—
A lad named Thomas M'Laughlan, aged fifteen years, while engaged carrying the carcase of a diseased bullock, scratched with his finger-nail a pimple on the side of his temple, and was immediately affected by all the symptoms of that fearful malady—animal poison. Drowsiness and inclination to lie down, says the boy, was the feeling the first hour after the scratch; the part swelled at a fearful rate. He went to three doctors, and received medicine from each which did not check the disease. At the end of a few days, he was advised to come to me for friendly advice. When I saw him his face was shocking to look at; the point of his nose only was to be seen, but one eye partially open, the other lost in the swollen flesh, nor could you notice the chin the swelling was so great; the neck swollen so great as to fill up from the point of the shoulder to the ear, and also extended down on the breast bone; his mind was wandering, and he spoke like one without hope. Next morning I sent him to Dr. Bellamy to be treated on the Homœopathic principle. Dr. B. prescribed for him. I showed the case to a surgeon of known ability, also Dr. B.'s prescription; he laughed at the folly of such medicine for such a case, saying it was purely a surgical case—"nothing for it but the knife and hot water." At this time he could not swallow but with the utmost difficulty; he said, "There is a kernel in my throat." The next morning, when asked how his throat was, he answered triumphantly, "I can swallow now." Dr. B. saw him again the next day, and prescribed, directing even temperature, also the greatest care, as the case was most serious, and would require to be visited. To insure the required care I took him into my own keeping. I also mixed, and for the most part administered, his medicines, which were all infinitesimal doses. The disease gave way, step by step, before those wondrous small doses, to the great astonishment of my friend of "the knife and hot water," when he had the candour to acknowledge that he did not expect the boy would live long after he first saw him; it is also necessary to state the boy is now well, without even a scratch.
I would also state that my surgical friend and Dr. B. fully agreed as to the nature of the disease.
If, by the publication of the above facts, any unfortunate sufferer is guided to the same means of relief, I will deem myself amply rewarded for ministering to the wants of a fellow-creature.
I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM JAGER.

THE UNDERSIGNED informs his subscribers to the HERALD that he has transferred them all over to THOMAS PIERCE, News agent, Stanley-street, who is authorised to receive all money due to me for said accounts.
PETER MUNRO, Woolloomooloo-street.
November 1[illegible], 1858.

THOMAS PIERCE, Stanley-street, News agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, from north of William-street to Potts' Point, begs to remind the public in that locality that he has made an arrangement with R. JONES, opposite St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo-street, to receive subscribers on his behalf.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS, COLONIAL SERVICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, up to 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 6th December, from persons willing to contract for the performance of either of the respective services undermentioned, during the year ending 31st December, 1859:—
Emptying privies at the Victoria Barracks, and at the various Military and Colonial buildings, in Sydney.
Lighting exterior lamps at the Victoria Barracks.
Sweeping chimnies at the Victoria Barracks, and at the various Military and Colonial buildings, in Sydney.
Winding and regulating turret clocks in Government buildings, Sydney.
Supplying such coffins as may be required for the Colonial Public Service, in the police district of Sydney, and at the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek.
Forms of tender may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.
Separate tenders to be furnished for each service, endorsed "Tender for emptying privies," or otherwise, as the case may be.

ESTATES FOR SALE.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the following properties belonging to James Kinghorne, Esq.:
COUNTY of ARGYLE.—The estate of Maxton, containing 2000 acres, situate on the banks of the Wollondilly River. This estate will be sold either in one lot or in two equal portions, with equal frontages to the river.
The unsold portion of the estate of Cardross, also on the banks of the Wollondilly River, containing 1985 acres, more or less. This property will also be sold either in one lot or in two equal portions, with equal river frontages.
Some portions of the above lands are let at £1 per acre per annum.
COUNTY of WESTMORELAND.—The estate of Rainville, containing 2000 acres, and St. Boswell's, containing 1221 acres, situate on the Fish River. These estates will be sold together in one lot.
COUNTY of St. VINCENT.—The estate of Mount Jervis containing 2560 acres.
Half of the purchase money may remain upon mortgage.
Tenders for the purchase of the above properties to be addressed to Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors, Sydney.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Annual Contract for Coals.—TENDERS for the supply of good screened Coal of approved quality, for the use of the above Company's steamers, for the year 1859, in quantities as may be required, delivered over the shoot at its wharf, Morpeth, will be received up to TUESDAY, the 7th of December instant. Tenders, accompanied by a sample, to state the price at per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered as above.
Security for the due fulfilment of the contract will be required, and the Company will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. Any further particulars may be ascertained at the offices of the Company, Morpeth.
ROBT. R. HUNTLEY, Acting Manager.

TO BUILDERS and others.—ALTERATIONS COURT-HOUSE, BATHURST.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 6th December, from persons willing to contract for the performance of alterations required at the Court-house, Bathurst.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for alterations, Court-house, Bathurst."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney; and at the Police Office, Bathurst.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for Building the Roman Catholic Church at Camden. Plans and specifications may be seen at the architect's Office, St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, where tenders will be received until the 1st December.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for performing sundry repairs to house, Craigend. Specification may be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before December the 6th.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of a CHURCH at Wagga Wagga, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of Messrs. Weaver and Kemp, architects Sydney. Internal fittings not to be included.
Persons interested are requested to send in their tenders addressed to the undersigned, who will notify to them when said tenders will be opened, and will gladly afford any necessary information. FRED. A. TOMPSON, Hon. Sec. Church of England Committee, Wagga Wagga, October 29th.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd instant from persons willing to contract for the Works required in the extension of the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Line of Road to Camperdown. Plans and specification together with all other necessary information, may be obtained on application at the office of Mr. R. O. MORIARTY, the Company's Engineer, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Tenders will be received until the 30th of November, for a Cottage to be built for Mr. John Packrage, near the Botany Waterworks. Plans and specifications to bee seen at Mr. MALACHI HARDIMAN'S, Parramatta-street.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Tenders are required for the various works necessary in the erection of a Banking House and premises at Goulburn, for the Commercial Banking Company. Plans and specifications may be seen, and particulars obtained on application at the Commercial Bank, Goulburn; or at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, December 6th. Separate tenders will be received for the several works, and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. WEAVER and KEMP, architects, 181, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SELLING OFF. Selling Off. Selling Off—BARGAINS.—J. GRIMM begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the liberal support he has received, and to inform them he will positively close his establishment in JANUARY next, (previous to his departure for Europe,) and is now selling off his stock-in-trade, consisting of Oils, Lamps, Glasses, &c., at considerably reduced prices. Parties furnishing, and private families, will do well in supplying themselves with his celebrated refined Rapeseed Oil, as they will probably not have another opportunity, for some time to come at least, to meet with a sample equal to his, and at the following scale of prices:—
In drums, 8s. per gallon,
In wood, 7s. 6d., in quantities of 50 gallons, and at a less price to wholesale buyers taking larger quantities.
J. GRIMM would beg to invite a visit from those ladies and gentlemen who wish to obtain a really good and cheap lamp, as they will be sold at prices to enable him to clear out.
J. GRIMM, lamp manufacturer and oil merchant, George-street, opposite Empire Office.

ARGYLE HOUSE, 331 and 333, George-street, one door north of Wynyard-street.—HOBBS, HOARE, and MACKAY beg respectfully to call the attention of town and country buyers to the following list of new and seasonable Goods, which they consider remarkably cheap, and well worthy the inspection of the public, viz.—
Rich flounced silk robes, £3 18s. 6d. to £4 18s. 6d.
Rich black gros, 25s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
Ditto fancy stripes and checks, 37s. 6d. the full dress
Real Irish poplins, 35s. 6d ditto
Black glace and moire mantles, from 7s. 6d. each
Summer cloth mantles, in all shades, from 9s. 6d. each
Printed flounced muslin robes, from 7s. 11d. the full dress of 15 yards, warranted fast colours
Ditto organdie muslins, 6s. 6d. for 13 yards
Hoyle's 9-8 prints 5½d. per yard
Brown royal Turkish towels, all linen, 12s. 6d. the half-dozen
White ditto ditto, cotton, 9s. 6d. ditto
Dressed and undressed brown hollands, 7½d. per yard
Mosquito net, 3 yards wide, 19½d. per yard
Wide white German cotton fringe, 3s. 6d. piece of 18 yards
Swiss muslin curtains, from 7s. 6d. per pair
Ditto harness and lace ditto
One case of rich French bonnet ribbons, to be sold at 6½d. per yard, worth, 1s.
French kid gloves, 1s. 11d. per pair
Brown and coloured moire parasols, with deep fringes, from 4s. 9d. each
3 cases of ladies' and children's white and coloured straw hats, commencing at 2s. each
Coloured lenos, 3s. 6d. per piece.
HOBBS, HOARE, and MACKAY, Argyle House.

FOR SALE by the undersigned.—
First-class store sheep
Ditto ditto cattle.
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney

FOR SALE, at Reduced Prices,
Coal, the A. A. Co.'s very best screened
Wood, cut by steam to suit all stoves
Charcoal, large ironbark
Coke of the best quality
Lime, fresh burnt on the wharf
Hay, every kind of oaten or lucerne
Chaff, cut by steam
Corn, cracked if required; and Bran.
ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Straw Bonnets, and Hats, of every description, on SALE, at the Stores of GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

COLLINS and CO.'S genuine American best Picks, assorted, 3¼ to 4½ lbs. J. KEMP, Barrack-street.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. respectfully request an early inspection of their large shipment, per British Merchant, and Granite City, a portion of which are specified as under, and are now on view:—
Show-Room, Barrack-st.
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, from 4 guineas to 7 guineas, in every colour and style
The NEW "EMPRESS" FLOUNCED ROBE, as worn at the Tuilleries
The NEW SILK CHECK, so much in demand for dresses and scarfs
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE ROBES (all silk), £3 15s., 4½ guineas, and 5 guineas
BLACK GLACE SILK (pure), 25s., 29s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 35s. 6d. 37s. 6d. the dress
Small CHECK SILKS, a lot very cheap, 35s. the dress
Also, a lot of FRENCH SILK ROBES, slightly spotted, offering at £2 18s. 6d. and £3 3s., many worth 8 guineas.
WEDDING SILKS.
A beautiful selection of FLOUNCINGS, in white, silver grey, primrose, ceil, Persée, &c., &c., the finest Parisian dyes
PLAIN GLACIES, in every shade
BLACK CRAPES and MOURNING SILKS
BALL and EVENING DRESSES
A very choice selection of WORKED MUSLIN ROBES, in two and three flounces
A large lot of Tulle, Tarlatan, and Black and White Lace, in FANCY DRESSES, from 10s. upwards
FRENCH ORGANDIE LISSE DRESSES, in stripes, checked, and plain fabrics, 2 and 3 flounces
ORGANDIE CADVILLE—a very fine make—at per yard
BAREGE ROBES VOLANTES (a choice lot) 27s. 6d. per dress
ORGANDI MUSLINS (small patterns), excellent quality
BALZORINES, in various patterns and colours.
LACES.
MALTESE SETS, COLLARS, and SLEEVES, including the POMPADOUR
HONITON SETS, Collars and Sleeves
EMPIRE ditto ditto ditto
IRISH POINT, ditto ditto ditto
CROCHET, ditto ditto ditto
BERTHAS, in Irish point, Honiton, and white, bugle trimmed
CRAPE SETS, trimmed, white and black bugle
Real LACE BARBES, white and black.
RIBBONS.
Oriental, fancy, check, tartan
Silver, spangles
Moire antique, tuft edge, Oriental
Half mourning, all marked at very low prices.
PARASOLS.
DEEP-FRINGED PARASOLS—Drab, black, white, brown, and fancy colours
A cheap lot of large sizes, suitable for nursemaids.
George-street Entrance.
MEN'S MERCERY.
The NEW NETTED TIES
NETTED SCARF
OPERA ditto
TUBULAR TIES
BLACK SILK and SATIN STOCKS
NAPOLEON STRIPES, blocks and colours
COLLARS all shapes, including the BELGIAN (turn down), lately introduced
BLACK LUSTRE SUMMER SACS and COATS
BLACK and COLOURED SILK ditto ditto
WHITE CIRCASSIAN ditto ditto
WHITE CORAH ditto ditto
DRAB ditto ditto ditto
WHITE and BROWN LAWN ditto ditto
Scarlet and white flannel cricketing jackets
SUN UMBRELLAS—Brown and green silk, and Tussa silk
HATS—the new mohair cork hats
UNDERCLOTHING — Anglo-Indian gauze
Merino
Silk
Novi spun, &c., &c.
PUGAREES for straw and felt hats, plain and embroidered.
This department is beautifully assorted in every requisite for a gentleman's outfit.
DRAPERY.
Swiss tambour muslins
Lace and muslin curtains, in sets
Mosquito nets, white and coloured
Turkey towels, linen and cotton
Medical rubber
3-4 damask overlay
Damask tablecloths, 6-4 to 10-24
Tray cloths
D'oyleys, white and coloured
Napkins, a good assortment
Small pattern PRINTS and BRILLIANTS.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

MILLINERY.—Newest styles in Crape, Tulle, and Chip French Bonnets
A large assortment of Wreaths, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c.
Dress Caps—a stylish selection.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., Barrack-street.

MEN'S Oxford Shoes only 6s. 6d. per pair, at JAMES VICKERY'S, 375, George-street.

MEN'S Calf Bluchers only 6s. 6d. per pair, at J. VICKERY'S 375, George-street.

MEN'S Calf Elastic side Boots only 10s. 6d. per pair, 375, George-street.

MEN'S good strong short Wellingtons only 9s. 6d. per pair. 375, George-street.

MEN'S best quality nailed Lace Boots only 7s. 6d., at 375, George-street.

LADIES' Black Kid Shoes only 4s. 6d. per pair, at 375 George-street.

LADIES' Cachmere Boots at 3s. 6d. per pair (a good article), at JAMES VICKERY'S, 375, George-street, opposite the White Horse Tavern.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. WESTBROOK desires to return his best thanks to his friends for the favours he has received at their hands during the last five years, and to inform them that, on the expiration of his lease next month, it is his intention to resign entirely the retail business. Those friends who have been constant customers are respectfully solicited to lay in a few pairs for future wants. J. W. will be happy in supplying them at reduced prices, being anxious to clear stock in three weeks. 256, George-street.

PERAMBULATORS, with Hoods, and all kinds, from 35s., ex Granite City, at LEA'S, 15, Park-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—
Show carboys and jars ointment and extract pots
West India arrowroot, tapioca
Price and Ogilvie's Belmont candles
Nelson's gelatine, Hard's food
Wine and sodawater corks
Turkey and Patna opium
Patent medicines, violet powder, brown Windsor soap
Turpentine, raw and boiled linseed oil
Sulphuric, nitric, muriatic and acetic acids
Townsend's sarsaparilla, quinine
Canary and carraway seed hemp, rape, and maw seed
Tartaric acid, carbonate soda
Castor and salad oil, pints, half-pints, and quarts
Champion's No. 24 vinegar
Essence of lemon and bergamotte, oil cloves and peppermint
Holloway's pills and ointment
Rimmell's perfumery, tooth, nail, and hair brushes
Robinson's groats and barley
Isinglass, cut and book
Nutmegs, cassia, and allspice
James' blister, strychnine
Rowland's macassar oil, odonto, and kalydor
Spanish liquorice, Fullwood's annatto
Cream tartar, pearl ash
Bluestone, saltpetre, sulphur
Gum, dragon and arabic, &c., &c., &c.
FOSS, SON, and CO., wholesale chemists and druggists, 217½, Pitt-street (entrance down the gateway).

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JURY COURT.
BEFORE Mr. Justice Dickinson, and a jury of four.
COMAN V. CAPE.
This was an action to recover from a vendor of some land (sold by him as one of three trustees, on behalf of a lady resident in England) a sum of £135.
Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Wise appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., Mr. Blake, and Mr. Meymott for the defendant.
The trial of this case had not concluded when the Court rose.

BANCO COURT.
Before Mr. Justice Therry, and a jury of four.
GLOVER V. COLE.
This was an action for assault and battery, with a count for slander. The evidence was so directly contradictory as to leave no doubt that there was perjury on one side or on the other. Both the assault and the slander were sworn to by the plaintiff and three other witnesses, while the evidence of the defendant and one witness was directly contradictory.
Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £20.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.
JURY COURT.—Coman v. Cape, part heard; M'Mahon v. Fowler; Houison and another v. M'Kay; Cook v. Howard; Rossiter and another v. Bennett and another; Rossiter and another v. Moir.
BANCO COURT.—Moore v. M'Encroe; Armstrong v. Walton; Carney v. Carruthers and another; Harris v. Devereux; Hamilton v. Wallace; Brierley and others v. Simmonds.
MASTER'S OFFICE.—Scott v. Trust Company, to examine witnesses; Hughes v. Hosking, to tax costs; Bunter v. Morrissy, to tax costs; Erwin v. Thurlow, to take evidence.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.
In the estate of Smith and Pattison, his Honor, having considered the evidence in this insolvency, found no sufficient cause for refusal of a certificate, which was accordingly allowed to each.
In the estate of Patrick Sullivan, a first meeting. Nothing done.
In the estate of Alexander C. Davidson, a special meeting under an order for examination of witnesses in reference to a proof admitted on the 15th December, 1856, as a preferent claim for rent. Two witnesses were examined, and the meeting terminated.
In the estate of Andrew Farrelly, a first meeting. Nothing done.
In the estate of Alexander B. Grant, a first meeting. One debt was proved, and two stand over for further evidence.
In the matter of the application of Francis Timmins for a certificate of discharge. His Honor, on full consideration of the evidence taken in this insolvency, suspended insolvent's certificate for four months from this date.
In the estate of James Richards, a second meeting. No debts were proved.
In the estate of Charles Adams, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.
In the estate of John Robinson, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.
William Wellington Cavanagh, of Market-street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £250 6s. 3d. Assets—value of personal property, £50; outstanding debts, £146: total, £196. Deficit, £54 6s. 3d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.
Charles Martyn, of Pitt-street, Sydney. Liabilities, £6334 3s. 11d. Assets—value of personal property, £390; outstanding debts, £5648 10s. 9d.: total, £6030 10s 9d. Deficit, £303 13s. 2d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.—[RIDER.—*Re Charles Martyn's Insolvency.*—When I left this colony for England, in February, 1857, I was abundantly solvent and prospering. On my return I found myself (and that not from my own actings) ruined. Solicitous, for the sake of my creditors, to retrieve my affairs, I sought their indulgence, and am grateful to those of them who conceded it, and became parties to the assignment by which I proposed to pay in full, by instalments, at one, two, and three years. The assignment has, however, been only partially executed, and every day discloses liabilities previously unknown and unsuspected by me. The outstanding credits are considerable, but even assuming them to be *all good*, there will be great delay in their collection; my liabilities are *pressing* and *admit of no delay*; I therefore, for the sake of my creditors, and to prevent preference, seek the protection of the Insolvent Court. Signed CHARLES MARTYN.]—ADV.
Frederick William Williams, of Palmer-lane, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, tailor. Liabilities, £161 8s. Assets—value of personal property, £3. Deficit, £158 8s. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.
Thursday, 25.—John Melly, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. George C. Tuting, and Tuting and Co., adjourned special, for proof of debts, alleged to be due from the partnership to the estate of Tuting, 11. Henry Fisher, adjourned examination, 2.
Friday, 26.—John Newman, second, half-past 10. Bridget Windred, special, for proof of debts, and for examination, 11. Morris and Moon, special, for proof of debts, half-past 11. Samuel Murphy, single, half-past 12. Alexander B. Grant, second, 1. Thomas Cook, single, half-past 2. Frederick Aguilar, single, 3. John Rowley, senior, first, half-past 3.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. Allen, Mr. Eliott, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Oatley, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. Laycock, and Mr. Peden.
Nine persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours; four others received sentences of double penalty or imprisonment.
Isabella Williams, who yesterday received sentence of seven days' imprisonment for assaulting a constable, was this morning charged with having yesterday, while on the way from the Court to the lockup, made use of obscene language, for which offence she was further sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.
William King was summarily convicted of having, yesterday morning, stolen three ducks of the value of 4s. 6d., the property of his next door neighbour, James Lomas, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour two calendar months.
Charles Twaite was found guilty of having last night, at the Theatre, assaulted J. G. Raphael, and, complainant having begged their worships to deal leniently with the defendant, was sentenced to pay a penalty of one shilling, which sum was paid, and the defendant was liberated.
Henry Smith, about 70 years of age, was charged with having, at Shepherd's Paddocks, near Newtown, indecently assaulted a child under three years of age. The evidence was held to make out a *prima facie* case, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.
Dora Berns, an idle and disorderly person, found loitering in a public place at an unseasonably late hour, and having neither fixed abode nor lawful means of subsistence, was locked up for the rest of the night, and on being brought before the Bench was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two months. Ann Ouseley, a female of the same class, was, under similar circumstances, sentenced to one month's imprisonment.
Alexander Watt appeared on summons, and was prosecuted by the City Solicitor, for a breach of the Building Act, by the erection of a third-class building, the walls of which were not of the required thickness. Defendant admitted the offence, and was ordered to give bail—himself in £50 with two sureties in £25 each, to comply with the provisions of the Act.
The City Solicitor conducted several prosecutions for inspector Drake against persons who, by neglecting to keep clean their out-premises, had violated the provisions of the Corporation and Sewerage Acts. Convictions ensued, and penalties from 20s. downwards, according to circumstances, with 15s. 6d. costs in each case, were imposed.
Charles Reynolds, publican, pleaded guilty to an information for keeping open house on Sunday, and was fined 10s. and costs.
Timothy Ryan, found guilty of allowing a number of goats, his property, to stray in the streets, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 30s., with 2s. 6d. costs.
Two undefended wages cases were heard, in which orders were made for the sums asked.
From one o'clock until the rising of the Court their worships were engaged in investigating an affiliation case, which was not concluded.

WATER POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. M. Moses.
William Grant, who had deserted from the ship Carnation, was sent to gaol for fourteen days.
Margaret Hodge was charged with having violently assaulted Ann Lewis. Mr. Moffatt for complainant, Mr. Shuttleworth for defendant. It appeared from the evidence of inspector Carnes, who had apprehended prisoner, that complainant had been struck by defendant on the head with a stone, and at the time information was given complainant's hair was saturated with blood, and a cut on her head was still bleeding. Prisoner pleaded, and although it was stated in her behalf, that there was great provocation, no evidence was taken to show that such was the case. Fined £5, including professional costs of prosecution; in default to be imprisoned for one month.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CONFERENCE.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1858.
ACCORDING to an arrangement previously made, in reference to the Church of England Conference in Sydney, the lay delegates and clergy attended divine service yesterday, in St. James' Church. The service commenced at eleven o'clock, and consisted of the Litany and other portions of the Book of Common Prayer, and was conducted by the Bishop of Sydney, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Moreton. The attendance was very large. The Holy Communion was then administered, and at half-past three o'clock, the members of the Conference assembled in the Church Society's House (a commodious building situate in Phillip-street,) a portion of which was set apart for visitors, and occupied by Lady Barker and a number of other ladies, and several gentlemen.
The BISHOP OF SYDNEY having taken the chair, called upon his Secretary, the deputy registrar (Mr. James) to read the circulars by which the Conference had been convened.
The business of the Conference was preceded by special prayer.
The BISHOP OF SYDNEY then said, before calling upon the Secretary to read the names of the clergy and laymen whose certificates have been received, or who have in any other mode been certified to me as elected by a parochial meeting, I wish to announce that I shall accept the certificates of the chairmen of the various parochial meetings as sufficient evidence that the gentlemen named in those certificates have been duly elected. I issued certain directions, for the purpose of guiding those who had the management of the elections. Those directions have, from various causes, in few instances perhaps been complied with. I do not think it desirable to open the question of the validity of such elections, but I wish at once to receive the certificates of the chairmen of the meetings as evidence of the validity of election; and those gentlemen whose names have been returned to me as elected will find their names upon the printed list which has been circulated, with one exception, which has since been inserted in manuscript—the name having been received too late to be printed upon the list. Nor is it my desire that the representatives so elected and so returned should be required to sign any document declaratory of their being members in full communion with the Church of England. (Hear, hear.)
The list of the clergy was then called over by Mr. JAMES, and the following gentlemen answered to their names:—
Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A., St. James', Sydney; Rev. William Allworth, Eden; Rev. Philip Peters Agnew, Penal Establishments; Rev. Forster Ashwin, B.A., Kiama; Rev. James Carter, Picton; Rev. William Branwhite Clarke, M.A., Willoughby; Very Rev. William Macquarie Cowper, M.A., St. Philip's, Sydney; Rev. William Richard Croxton, Darlinghurst; Rev. Thomas Doakin, B.A., Prospect; Rev. Arthur Douglass, B.A., Pennant Hills; Rev. William Drake, M.A., Bishopsthorpe; Rev. Thomas Druitt, Cooma; Rev. John Elder, Richmond; Rev. Thomas Campbell Ewing, Wollongong; Rev. Edward Forde, B.A., Bombala; Rev. William Francis Gore, B.A., Marsfield; Rev. James Gunther, Mudgee; Rev. Thomas Hassall, M.A., Cobbity; Rev. James Samuel Hassall, Berrima; Rev. William Hodgson, M.A., Moore College; Rev. Thomas Horton, Sutton Forest; Rev. Robert Lethbridge King, B.A., Parramatta; Rev. George King, M.A., St. Andrew's, Sydney; Rev. Hulton Smyth King, B.A., Surry Hills; Rev. William Lisle, Kelso; Rev. Robert Hanson Mayne, B.A., Orange; Rev. William Henry M'Cormick, Waverley; Rev. Matthew Devenish Meares, M.A., Enfield; Rev. George Harman Moreton, curate, St. James', Sydney; Rev. Edward John Nixon, B.A., Cook's River; Rev. Charles Frederick Durham Priddle, Liverpool; Rev. Edward Rowker Procter, Bungonia; Rev. George Walter Richardson, Alexandria; Rev. Edward Rogers, Holy Trinity, Sydney; Rev. Thomas Sharpe, M.A., Bathurst; Rev. William West Simpson, M.A., Dapto; Rev. Edward Smith, B.A., Campbelltown; Rev. Elijah Smith, Penrith; Rev. Pierce Galliard Smith, M.A., Canberra; Rev. Percy Jennings Smith, Jamberoo; Rev. Alberto Dias Soares, Queanbeyan; Rev. William Sowerby, Goulburn; Rev. Alfred Hewlett Stephen, B.A., Redfern; Rev. Henry Tarlton Stiles, M.A., Windsor; Rev. Henry Tingcombe, Camden; Rev. John Troughton, Hartley; Rev. Thomas Warburton Unwin, Emu; Rev. George Vidal, B.A., Mulgoa; William Horatio Walsh, M.A., Christ Church, Sydney; Rev. Thomas Hattam Wilkinson, Ashfield; Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.A., Pitt Town; Rev. George Napoleon Woold, B.A., Denham Court.
The lay representatives present were—
John M'Quarie Antill, Esq., Picton; E. Bell, Esq., Paddington; Josiah Allen Betts, Esq., Marsfield; Edmund Thomas Blacket, Esq., Liverpool; Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Esq., Cook's River; Henry Clay Burnell, Esq., Cooma; the Hon. Sir William Westbrooke Burton, St. Leonard's; Edmund Burton, Esq., Canberra; Ewen Wallace Cameron, Esq., Balmain; John Campbell, Esq., St. Philip's, Sydney, and Queanbeyan; the Hon. Robert Campbell, Esq., Holy Trinity, Sydney; Thomas Chip indall, Esq., Campbelltown; George Thomas Clarke, Esq., Emu; Joseph Cope, Esq., Windsor; George Henry Cox, Esq., Mudgee; William Crane, Esq., Newtown; George Hibbert Deffell, Esq., Surry Hills; His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, St. James', Sydney; Octavius Balliffe Ebsworth, Esq., Bishopsthorpe; John Andrew Edwards, Esq., Burwood; William Forster, Esq., Ryde; John Gerard, Esq., Dapto; Alexander Gordon, Esq., Redfern; J. M. Gould, Esq., Parramatta; Dr. R. Grennan, Parramatta; Laymen Harrison, Esq., Pyrmont; G. R. Hirst, Esq., Sofala; George Kilgour Ingelow, Esq., St. Philip's, Sydney; the Hon. Robert M'Intosh Isaacs, Esq., Canberra; Charles Jeanneret, Esq., Ryde; Richard Johnson, Esq., Darlinghurst; Charles Kemp, Esq., St. James', Sydney; William Edmund Kemp, Esq., Bungonia; Thomas Surfflit Kendall, Esq., Kiama; William Essington King, Esq., Braidwood; Edward Lane, Esq., Newtown; Clements Lester, Esq., Ashfield; Robert Lowe, Esq., Mudgee; Conrad Martens, Esq., St. Leonard's; Captain H. Martindale, Holdsworthy; the Hon. James Macarthur, Esq., Camden; Sir William Macarthur, Camden; W. G. M'Carthy, Esq., Paddington; Michael Metcalfe, Esq., Christ Church, Sydney; James Mitchell, Esq., Holy Trinity, Sydney; Samuel Moore, Esq., Liverpool; John Morrice, Esq., Sutton Forest; Henry Mort, Esq., Alexandria; Samuel North, Esq., Bathurst; the Hon. James Norton, Esq., Hartley; Dr. Bartholomew O'Brien, Appin and Bargo; John Norton Oxley, Esq., Cobbedee; Simeon Henry Pearce, Esq., Waverley; Robert Isel Perrott, Esq., Kiama; James Powell, Esq., St. Andrew's, Sydney; Samuel Raymond, Esq., Waverley; G. J. Reid, Esq., Balmain; Frederick R. Robinson, Esq., St. Andrew's, Sydney; Christopher Rolleston, Esq., Alexandria; Henry Rose, Esq., Campbelltown; George Henry Rowley, Esq., Surry Hills; Edward Apps Smith, Esq., Bishopsthorpe; Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., Christ Church, Sydney; George R. Suttor, Esq., Kelso; Captain Edward Wolstenholme Ward, Araluen; Henry Richard Webb, Esq., Tumut; Laban White, Esq., Windsor; Joseph Wood Wilshire, Esq., Wollongong; Daniel James Woodriff, Esq., Marsfield.
The certificates of the lay representatives were then collected; after which,
The Bishop of SYDNEY rose and addressed the Conference. He said—
Reverend and dear Brethren,—We meet on an occasion the importance of which it is scarcely possible to estimate, and under circumstances which call for fervent and continual prayer that we may be enlightened and quickened by the Guide and Comforter of the Church of Christ. We have, as I believe, one object in view—the stability and edification of our Church, in order to the glory of God and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. I pray that it may please Almighty God so to direct our counsels and to overrule our decisions, that peace and truth may be established amongst us for all generations. Six years have passed since a meeting of the Bishop and clergy, for a similar purpose with the present, was held in this city. One of the latest public acts of my revered predecessor was to call the clergy together, in order to explain to them his views, and to take counsel with them as to the best mode of overcoming the difficulties which appeared to beset this subject. In October, 1850, the Metropolitan and Bishops of the Province of Australasia met for consultation, and expressed their unanimous opinion that "there are many questions of great importance to the well-being of the Church, in this province, which cannot be settled without duly constituted Provincial and Diocesan Synods." In November, 1858, we are assembled to carry this resolution into effect. The interval may seem to some to be long and much time to have been lost. To speak thus, however, would be to lose sight of the wisdom and over ruling Providence of God, and to forget that if in some cases there is danger, in others there may be advantage in delay. My persuasion is, that nothing has been lost but rather much gained by the interposition of those eight years between the Conference of the Bishops and the present time. All attempts at general legislation by the Parliament at home for the Church in these colonies, have been abandoned; the failure of several experiments led to the conclusion that we ourselves must decide upon the measures which are believed to be necessary for the well-being of the Church. In the same period, my right reverend brother the Bishop of Melbourne has, by means of colonial legislation, secured the consent of the Crown to the action of his Diocesan Synod. I may also be permitted to add this personal consideration, that time was required in order that I might arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to myself. Since, by the providence of God, I have been called to fill the position which I occupy I must accept all the responsibilities, and endeavour to the best of my ability to discharge the duties of my office. The subject of Diocesan Synods occupied my attention long before there was any probability that I should be called upon to preside in such an assembly. It was not new to me on my assumption of the Episcopal office; and on my arrival here, the consultation I held with my right rev. brother of Newcastle resulted in this determination, that before I ventured to call the clergy and laity together, I would ascertain, by personal inspection, the true state of the diocese, and would direct my attention chiefly to those immediate and pressing wants which brooked no further delay. In the soundness of this judgment, I am thankful to know that I am borne out by the

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opinion of a very large majority of the clergy and the laity, as expressed in their replies to a circular issued by me last year. The time, however, having arrived at which I deemed it advisable to begin these measures which had long been in contemplation, I invited the clergy in November, 1857, to receive the information I had gained, and to hear the plan which I proposed to adopt. In pursuance of that plan, I addressed a letter to one whose long experience in this colony and known attachment to the Church of England, in addition to his high judicial reputation, marked him out as singularly qualified to undertake the task of drawing up such a bill as should enable the Bishop, the clergy, and laity of the Church of England to meet in Synod. That letter was written in January of the present year, and everything has been done on my part to facilitate the meeting of our present conference. I regret that it has not been possible to effect this earlier, and even now I believe that a later period would have been more convenient to the lay representatives. I did not, however, wish to appear unnecessarily to delay our meeting. As, then, I have not delayed this Conference from any unwillingness that it should meet, so I do not invite it to assemble at any earlier period than I think to be desirable. The prospect of that relief which will, I believe, be afforded to me by the satisfactory settlement of the questions to be discussed, may serve to reconcile me to more than the anxieties which arise at this time. The hope of placing the clergy in the position of their brethren in England is one which, as having been myself an English clergyman for nearly twenty-five years, I may be permitted to look forward to with satisfaction. While if, as we trust will be the case, the resources of the Church of England are more largely developed and the energies of individuals called into more active exercise, we shall have accomplished that which will be beneficial not only to our own Church but to the colony at large. That more systematic and united action on the part of the members of the Church of England is desirable, all will admit. The question we are called upon to decide is this, by what means or in what particular mode, shall the body of the Church be so united and actuated, that every member of the same may, in his vocation and ministry, truly and godly serve our common Master. These three subjects appear to be included in the action of a Synod: The constitution and power of the assembly itself; the management of property left in trust for the Church; and the discipline necessary for the preservation of order and the punishment of offences. I shall not notice these subjects, further than to observe that they are of very grave importance, and that in order to their satisfactory settlement, the decisions of the Church upon them must have the force of law. The first question then which meets us is this, how shall the power of enforcing the regulations of the Synod be secured? Shall we seek this power by an application to the Legislature, or not? Some of the colonial dioceses have adopted the plan of a voluntary compact, an agreement amongst the members of the Church that they will observe the conditions imposed upon them, while the purposes for which property is held, and the parties by whom it is to be held, are defined in a trust deed. The Church in other colonies has sought the aid of the colonial Legislature. The dioceses of Melbourne and Tasmania, have taken this course. South Australia and New Zealand the former. The experience of these colonies is too recent to enable us to arrive at any safe conclusions, by comparing the merits of the respective plans now in operation. If one should be thought too cumbrous, the other may appear to be too easily set aside. There seems to be a difficulty in dealing with individuals who break the compact into which they have entered, or with congregations which decline to continue their connexion with the Synod. It is not, however, necessary for me to pursue this subject. We are assembled for the purpose of considering the best mode of approaching the Legislature, and it is a relief to my own mind to know that the general opinion amongst us is, in favour of an application to the Parliament, or, in other words, to the Queen. My views of the nature and extent of her Majesty's supremacy, and the intimate connexion between that article of our faith and all which, as Englishmen and Protestants, and members of the United Church of England and Ireland we hold dear, would make me very unwilling to do anything which appeared even to question the Crown's prerogative, or to be a violation of those laws under which we have sheltered ourselves for so many years. Moreover, if I had less doubt in my own mind upon this subject than I have, I should still feel that it would be more dutiful and more becoming in us to ask that permission, which we have every reason to believe will be granted to us by the Crown. I trust that on this point there will be little difference of opinion, and that we shall agree to the resolution which will be proposed, that application be made to the Legislature for leave to bring in a bill whereby we may be enabled to meet in Synod. A discussion upon the draft bill will follow, and will, I doubt not, be carried on with that order and forbearance which should characterise an assemblage such as this. If unanimity of sentiment be impossible, yet peace is not. Let us follow the things which make for peace, and things whereby we may edify one another. As the Chairman of this Conference, I shall deem that I am precluded from taking a prominent part in the discussions, and though I shall claim the privilege, on fitting occasions, of declaring my opinions, my principal duty will be to act as your President. I trust that, in a position so novel and so important, I shall be sustained by your co-operation and by your prayers. The time of our adjournment and assembling must be regulated by a regard to the convenience of the members, and as we may not be able to meet in the morning, I would venture respectfully to suggest that while our business is weighty, our time is valuable, and that punctuality and regularity in attendance, order in debate, conciseness in speech, are amongst the requisites for a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of our business. (Applause.)

Captain WARD moved the first resolution, the object of which was to convey a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop for calling the Conference together, and also for the address which his lordship had just delivered. He thought his brother Churchmen would cordially co-operate with him in carrying this resolution unanimously when they recollected the untiring zeal in the cause of the Church which had been evinced by his lordship since he had been placed over the diocese. (Cheers). His lordship had exerted himself unceasingly in order to become acquainted not only with every parish in the diocese, but also with the feelings of every individual pastor. (Hear, hear.) The Bishop had also taken a tiring journey to the neighbouring colony, and after consulting with those who were qualified, perhaps, by a longer colonial stay, to give his lordship assistance, he had lost no time in bringing forward his views on the subject, and in securing the production of a draft bill which embodied views which it was confidently believed by many would, if carried out, benefit the Church in no small degree. (Hear, hear.) The address of his lordship, he thought, showed an earnestness and singleness of purpose which was most gratifying. It showed too, while his Lordship was fully alive to the responsibility which devolved upon him, that the Church of England had in him one in whom they could feel the most entire confidence (hear, hear); and they could not but thank God that they had such an one placed over them. (Cheers.)

Sir WILLIAM BURTON seconded the motion.

The Rev. THOMAS HASSALL, M.A., who also rose to second the resolution, joined most cordially in supporting the vote. Speaking individually, he said, he felt very deeply indebted to the Bishop for his sympathy and consolation in a time of illness. He had been very deeply and highly instructed by his lordship's plain and faithful preaching of the Gospel, and he could say that through his (the Bishop's) care and conduct he (the Rev. Mr. Hassall) had been bound more closely to the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) Wherever in the country districts he had followed his lordship he had found that the impressions which had been awakened and deepened in his own mind had been awakened and deepened in the minds of the scattered inhabitants of those districts. He sincerely hoped to find that they were all of one heart and mind in reference to the important business which had brought them together. He thought he spoke the sentiments of a true Churchman when he solemnly declared that his lordship had not been wanting in prudence, in care, in zeal, or in forbearance and love in seeking to unite them together in one bond of Christian unity, in order to build up their beloved Church in its purity, its integrity, its usefulness, and its piety for the present and future benefit of themselves, their families, their neighbours, and their great country. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances he sincerely responded to the resolution.

The Very Rev. W. M. COWPER supported the resolution, which was then put and unanimously carried.

SECRETARY TO THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. C. KEMP here suggested that before proceeding further, a secretary to the Conference should be appointed.

The Rev. W. M. COWPER proposed, and Mr. E. BURTON seconded, a proposition for the election of Mr. G. H. Rowley (one of the representatives for Surry Hills) to the office of secretary.

Mr. METCALFE and Mr. FORSTER objected to the appointment of a member of the Conference to the office of secretary.

Mr. ROWLEY said he should be happy to take the burden of the secretaryship upon himself, but only on condition that he would be in no way fettered as a delegate.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN thought the appointment to the office of a member of the Conference would be found to be a practical inconvenience. The learned gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the Bishop be requested to appoint a secretary.

Mr J. MACARTHUR did not see how it was possible to reconcile the position of a member with that of secretary to the Conference. As, however, there could be no difference of opinion upon this point, he would suggest to the mover of the first resolution that he should withdraw his motion in order that the amendment might be passed without opposition.

The original resolution was then withdrawn, and the motion of Sir Alfred Stephen was put and passed without opposition.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FORSTER presented a petition from Mr. Jeffrey Eagar, claiming to be a person duly elected as a representative of the parish of St. John, praying that the election of Messrs. Ebsworth and Smith might be voided, and the allegations of the petition enquired into. The hon gentleman also presented a similar petition from Mr. Consett Stephen, and moved that the petitions be received.

The BISHOP explained that he had accepted the certificate as sufficient evidence of elections, in order to facilitate the business of the Conference. He felt assured that if once the question of conformity of the elections with his instructions were opened, it would be found that not more than ten elections were valid. The two gentlemen who had appealed to him had had their appeals considered and decided by him, to the best of his ability.

Mr. ANGELL seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. DRAKE contended that it was for the Bishop to determine the validity of the elections, and denied that the Conference had any authority in the matter.

Mr. C. KEMP was in favour of receiving the petition. It was, however, another question whether any action should be taken on it.

The Rev. Mr. WOOD hoped the question would not be put.

Mr. COX suggested that it should be put to the meeting as a question—whether or not the motion should be put.

Mr. FORSTER proceeded again to address the Conference, begging its members to pause before they refused to receive a petition, and constituted a most dangerous precedent—which would perhaps before many days had elapsed place them in a very disagreeable position, when

Mr. S. RAYMOND rose to order, and said as there appeared to be no end to the hon. gentleman's speech, he would move that the question be put.

Mr. FORSTER said he would not reply in that offensive tone and manner which had characterised the observations of the gentleman who had just addressed the chair.

Mr. RAYMOND: I am not well acquainted with parliamentary forms.

Mr. FORSTER: Before he interrupted me in such a manner he should have been well acquainted with Parliamentary forms.

The BISHOP decided that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Forster) was in order. (A very loud cry of "Hear.")

The BISHOP: I decide that that gentleman is out of order. Is he a member of the Conference? (No, no.) Then I beg that he will keep silence.

The petitions were rejected by large majorities.

After some further observations Mr. FORSTER presented a third petition from John Woolley, D.C.L., who was not cited to appear, and requesting that his case might be taken into consideration.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN pointed out the difference between receiving petitions and taking action upon them, and he did not know how they could entertain a petition, upon which they had not power to adjudicate.

Sir W. BURTON and Mr. ISAACS were of opinion that they ought not to receive petitions unless they had the power to take action in reference to them.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR addressed the Conference in favour of the reception of the petition of Dr. Woolley, contending that in this and the two previous cases nothing more was intended than that the petitions should be received, whether action could be taken on them or not; the refusal of them being liable to be considered as a denial of justice. The observation of the Chief Justice, he thought, merely went to show that this might be undesirable in effect.

Dr. SAMUEL RAYMOND begged to ask what could be the use of receiving petitions upon which no action could be taken?

Mr. COX thought if the Conference had no authority to act, there could be no utility in receiving these petitions.

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL was not present when the discussion of this question commenced, but conceived the question was a very important one, it touched upon the relative *status* of the clergy and laity.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. JENNESS and his Excellency Sir WILLIAM DENISON took part,

Mr. GEORGE COX urged the reception of this petition, considering that it would be discourteous to refuse to receive it.

Dr. CLARKE and Captain MARTINDALE also opposed its reception on the grounds adopted by the previous speakers.

Mr. FORSTER in reply, explained that he had not sought the prominence which had devolved upon him in the matter of these petitions, having merely desired to protect the sacred right of petition. It was quite true that the Conference was only a public meeting; but it was one of such a character, that it was invested with a peculiar sanction, and he thought that what had occurred was calculated to be injurious to its estimation out of doors. [In the course of Mr. Forster's remarks, he used the word absurdity as regarded the opinion of some of the members of the Conference who differed from him upon this question; which was taken exception to by Mr. Isaacs, in which that gentleman was supported by the unanimous approbation of the members present.]

The BISHOP OF SYDNEY explained that he would have summoned Dr. Woolley to the Conference, if he could have summoned him to the visitation, but as that reverend gentleman was not licensed to the cure of souls, he was unable to do so.

The question as to the reception of this, and the two previous petitions, was again put to the meeting, and, on a show of hands, their non-reception was decided upon by a large majority.

Mr. FORSTER, at the suggestion of the CHIEF JUSTICE, then withdrew the expressions "absurdity," &c., by which he had undesignedly given offence to Mr. Isaacs, and explained that of course he had not intended to apply them in a way calculated to give offence.

On the motion of the Dean of Sydney to adjourn until to-morrow, at half-past three o'clock p.m., some discussion ensued, of a conversational character, some members being apparently desirous that the Conference should meet at an earlier hour in the day, for the convenience of country members. Ultimately the time of the adjournment was fixed at three p.m. (this day). The Bishop having pronounced the benediction, the Conference broke up at half-past six

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The following notices of motion were given for to-morrow (this day).

Sir W. BURTON to move—That application be made to Parliament for leave to introduce a bill enabling the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in New South Wales, to regulate the affairs of the said Church.

Mr. A. GORDON to move, contingently on the resolution of which notice has been given by Sir W. Burton being carried—That the Draft Bill prepared at the request of the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and which has been laid on the table, for regulating the affairs of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales, be taken into consideration.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN to move, 1. That the periodical assembling of the Clergy and Laity, in a Diocesan Convention or Synod presided over by the Bishop, for the purposes of mutual counsel and co-operation, would probably conduce to the well-being of the Church. 2. That, in order to give legal sanction and effect to the institution of a Synod, and to its decisions when instituted, the aid of the Legislature is desirable—if not necessary. 3. That in any bill which may be introduced into Parliament for those purposes, it will be expedient to provide for the particular constitution of the Synod, and to define its powers;—but not to include any provision which the Synod, in the exercise of those powers, shall itself have authority to establish. 4. That the draft bill, this day laid before the meeting, be settled in conformity with those principles; and that this meeting do now resolve itself into a committee, for the consideration and settlement of the said draft accordingly.

The Rev. G. KING to move, That a form of Church Government, framed and authorised by the Conference itself, as the representative of the body of the Church, without recourse to the Legislature, be the form of Church constitution for this diocese.

The Rev. R. ALLWOOD to move, That, as an amendment upon Mr. Gordon's motion, a Simple Enabling Bill be adopted by the Conference.

SHOALHAVEN.—At a meeting convened by the Rev. A. S. King, and held in the Church at Shoalhaven, after prayer and a few remarks by the Rev. Chairman and Mr. Lovegrove, Mr. Alfred Thomas proposed and Mr. Prosper de Mestre seconded, "That Mr. Richard H. F. Kemp be our lay representative at the approaching Synod." Carried unanimously. The meeting then separated.

H. M. gunboat Wanderer had arrived at Alexandria with despatches for Captain Spratt, ordering him to proceed to Constantinople to superintend the laying down of a submarine cable between those two ports, which it is expected will put Suez in communication with London, by electric telegraph, early in November next.—*Malta Times*

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

THE Chairman of Committees took the President's Chair at half-past four o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The CHAIRMAN intimated to the House that he had received a note from the President, in which he informed him that he hoped the House would excuse his attendance that day, and on Thursday and Friday, on the ground of urgent business.

Dr. DOUGLASS was about to address the House when

The Private Secretary was announced, as the bearer of

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,

which were delivered, and

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES communicated them to the House as follows—

1st. Conveying the assent to the Electoral Bill.

2nd. Conveying the assent to the Government Railways Bill.

3rd. A despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of an address of thanks from the Legislature of the colony for the Charter which her Majesty had been pleased to confer on the University of Sydney, and adding that her Majesty had been pleased graciously to receive the same, and to express her pleasure at having been enabled thus to plant a seat of learning in a distant but highly important part of her dominions.

The despatch was ordered to be printed.

APPROPRIATION BILL

The Appropriation Bill was brought up from the Legislative Assembly, with a message inviting the concurrence of the Council.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the bill be read a first time.

Read accordingly

SUPREME COURT BUSINESS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, by command of his Excellency the Governor General, laid upon the table certain correspondence on the subject of the business of the Supreme Court, in reply to an address agreed to on a previous evening.

Ordered to be printed.

RULES OF COURT.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL also laid upon the table certain New Rules of Court passed by their Honors the Judges.

Ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.—PETITION.

Mr. WISE presented a petition, signed, he said, by upwards of two hundred and twenty inhabitants of Parramatta, complaining of the present system of railway management, stating that the petitioners had no faith in the present managers; and praying, finally, that a minister might be appointed for a department of railways.

THE PRESIDENT.—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Dr. DOUGLASS addressed the Chair: At the opening of their session this day, the Chairman had read to them a letter from the President, asking leave of absence for this day, to-morrow, and the day after to-morrow, on what he termed "urgent business." Now it was matter of notoriety to every member in the House that the hon. gentleman had chosen to forego the high honour of taking his seat as President of this House for the purpose of being present at the Conference of the Church of England, as some had chosen to call it. He looked upon this giving up of the chair of this House as an indignity cast upon the House, for this House should not be made secondary to any assembly or any meeting that could possibly take place. He did not wish to say anything harsh—anything that could be unpleasant to their worthy President—his friend—one whom he would gladly support whenever and as far as he possibly could, but he thought it essential that on such an occasion as this the House was bound to express an opinion. He thought it essential that when the President vacated the chair of this House in the way he had done, the House was entitled to have stated to it specifically the reasons which led him to do so, and to ask for prolonged leave of absence, some other and more cogent reason for his secession from office than that given in his letter to the Chairman. He had no wish to censure their President, but he did wish to maintain the dignity of the House, and to put it on record that the mere purpose of attending a Conference was not deemed a sufficient reason for vacating its chair. He concluded by moving that "With reference to the letter received by the Chairman of Committees, from the President, asking leave for this day, Thursday, and Friday—leave be granted for this day; but that further leave be withheld until the Council be placed in possession, *in extenso*, of the reasons which induced their President to ask it."

After some delay,

Mr. MEREWETHER seconded the motion.

Mr. HILL suggested it would be advisable not to press the motion—sufficient had been said on the subject. Their President would have an opportunity of learning what had passed in the House, and no doubt would be able fully to satisfy them as to the cause of his absence. This motion would amount to a vote of censure on the President, and to this he for one would not consent. And this censure, too, when in all probability he was absent with the very best intentions, and earnestly engaged for the good of the country. If there was any necessity to record any motion on the subject, let the hon. member give notice of it for to-morrow.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was necessary that he should address a few words to the House on the subject before them, especially in the peculiar position which he occupied in the House. There was great weight due to the observations of the hon. member who had submitted the motion to the House. The office of President of this House was second to none in this colony; and the gentleman who held it ought not lightly to abandon it. He conceived that no business could possibly be of more importance than the business of the country before that House. And from his parliamentary experience and reading he knew that no Speaker of the House of Commons had ever been absent from his place for a period of fifty years, except on the ground of severe illness, or that of the loss of some near relative. At the same time he would remind the Council that they had no reason assigned further than urgent business, and they were bound for the present to assume that the urgency was of such a character as to justify the course taken by the President. The urgency alleged should be held sufficient for the absence of to-day. He thought it would be well, however, that the House should place its opinion on record by resolution, that it had a right to an explanation of the nature of the urgency pleaded on such an occasion. They were not, however, to anticipate what might be the plea, and to pronounce beforehand a decision upon it. He might take some blame to himself for not having brought forward this subject himself, but it came upon him by surprise. He did expect that his hon. and learned friend the President would have asked leave for so long a time. He thought the motion before the House might be amended—that the House should express an opinion that illness or the loss of a relative only should be a sufficient excuse for the absence of their President; and perhaps in the course of the debate the honorable and learned member might see fit to amend it.

Mr. WISE said he should be glad if the honorable mover, or the honorable and learned Attorney-General would point out to him any rule or order which made the President's attendance compulsory. He was not aware of any such. They could still proceed with business. The President was absent, and he had sent a letter, hoping that the House would excuse him; but that letter was mere courtesy. There was nothing that he knew of in the Orders of the House to render it necessary. He thought quite sufficient had been said upon the subject, and that it would be more consonant with the dignity of the House, with the attention the President had always shown to them, and the respect with which they had treated the President, if the matter were allowed to drop—than by adopting any resolution which would show an amount of irritability in this House which there was nothing to justify. There could be nothing gained by persevering in the motion, and its only effect would be, as he had said, to show irritability on the part of the House which there was nothing to justify.

Mr. Justice THERRY said that if there was nothing to be gained by going further, he should not wish to see the motion pressed; but the House was placed in a difficulty—there had been a letter read—a reason given—extended leave asked for. The House must take some action upon the matter; they could not blink it. What was to be done would, he hoped, be done in such a way as not to be painful to the learned gentleman who so ably presided over them, one to whom they were all deeply indebted for assistance in their labours, and for information drawn from long experience. None would shrink more than himself from taking any part in a resolution or other proceeding which could possibly give offence to that learned gentleman, and he thought the object of the hon. member might be attained by amending the resolution in this way. "That, with reference to the letter from the President applying for leave of absence for this day, to-morrow, and Friday—leave be granted for this day, and the further consideration of the letter be postponed until to-morrow." This would be a respectful course—one he thought which could not wound the feelings of the hon. President. He (Mr. Justice Therry) was quite sure that his absence was caused by what appeared to the hon. gentleman's high sense of duty, and that for no personal convenience—no personal interest would the hon. gentleman absent himself from his place. No doubt, at this period of the session, and looking to the state of the public business, the President, no doubt, thought he might well be spared. He should move the amendment he had suggested, that leave be granted for to-day, and the further consideration of the President's letter be postponed until to-morrow.

The amendment having been seconded, the motion was put.

Mr. WILSHIRE agreed with all that had fallen from Mr. Justice Therry. He must observe, too, that the course now pursued by the hon. member opposite was altogether inconsistent with that which he and others formerly adopted in excusing the absence of a number of hon. members who were absent, and absent avowedly on private concerns, and not only excusing that absence, but persisting in an adjournment of an important measure for three weeks, and carrying their object by such means as they thought proper on the occasion to adopt. He remembered, however, that the President on that occasion voted against them, and perhaps the present motion was brought forward in the spirit of retribution.

Mr. MEREWETHER was glad that the hon. mover expressed his willingness to assent to the amendment. When appealed to by the hon. member to second the original motion, he did so *pro forma*, telling him, however, that he did not agree with the wording of it. At the same time he was of opinion that this was a matter which the House should not pass over in silence. It was the paramount duty of the President to take the chair of that House on all occasions when it met, unless prevented by illness, or any other unavoidable incident. The House of Commons could carry on no business without the presence of its Speaker, nor could the Assembly here; in framing the standing orders for this House it had been thought a somewhat less stringent rule would suffice with respect to the President, and "unavoidable" absence was allowed, but the rule should surely not be stretched further than "unavoidable" absence.

The question was then put, and the amendment of Mr. Justice THERRY, "That leave be granted for the day, and the further consideration of the President's letter postponed until to-morrow," was agreed to.

RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that to-morrow he should move that the 113th, 114th, 117th, and 118th standing orders of the Council be suspended, for the purpose of passing through all its stages in one day, the Railways and other Public Works Loan Bill.

MORETON BAY JUDGESHIP.

Mr. WISE gave notice that it was his intention to ask the Attorney-General, to-morrow, whether the Government had taken, or intended to take, any steps, by bill or otherwise, during the present session, for the appointment of a Judge at Moreton Bay?

EDUCATION

Mr. HOLDEN gave notice of his intention to ask if there was any objection on the part of the Government to produce certain papers on this subject?

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1857, 1858.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose to move the resolution which stood in his name, namely, the suspension of certain standing orders in order to enable the House to pass the Appropriation Bill, which had already been read a first time, through all its stages this day. The reasons he had to give were very simple. They had now arrived at the 24th November. The session had already lasted exactly eight months. The year would soon close. The estimates for 1858 had only just been passed by the Assembly, while of course the expenditure had been going on during the whole progress of the year. Hon. members, especially such as were fortified by parliamentary experience, were well aware that this was most unparliamentary, most irregular. The Government admitted it, he admitted it, and he deplored it; and it was the anxious desire of the Government, of which he was a member, that the financial affairs of this country should be placed in the position they ought to be, and this could only be done by terminating at as early a period as possible this protracted session; and bringing forward at an early period in another Session the Estimates for 1859. The money for 1858 was already well nigh spent, and as the assent of this House to the bill was really a matter of form, he could not see why his present motion should be objected to on the mere ground that it was unusual. Much time had been wasted—he feared purposely wasted—in discussing matters which might have been more briefly disposed of. The time of Ministers had been so occupied with Parliamentary business that they had not an opportunity to prepare the Estimates earlier than they had done, or according to Parliamentary practice. As soon as possible, however, the Government proposed to terminate the present session by prorogation—namely, on Friday; and they then proposed to call Parliament together on the 8th December, this day fortnight, when the Estimates for 1859, which were already in a state of considerable forwardness, would, he hoped, be ready to lay before the Legislature, and if the Government was met in a fair and candid spirit, he saw no difficulty in getting through the Estimates and the Appropriation Bill, and their being passed by this House and assented to before Christmas. The question was simply whether honorable members would support the Government, or whether, from some suppositious necessity, they would obstruct the Government, and reduce the financial affairs of the country to a state which all must wish to avoid. Every one said it was unparliamentary—unconstitutional. Now, then, let those who had so loudly asserted this lend their assistance to put an end to it.

Mr. LANG seconded the motion.

Dr. DOUGLASS thought to-morrow would do better, as they must meet, so as to avoid passing such a measure altogether in one evening.

Mr. HILL supported the motion.

Mr. WISE opposed the motion, and contended that a most uncalled for attack had been made upon hon. members, who had been charged with wasting time. He, however, would ask whose was the delay but the Government's? Who delayed the District Courts Bill three months? Was it not the Government? and why? because they wanted to pass the Estimates without discussion, and this by pursuing the same system of delay which they had pursued on a former occasion. They were told now that they were to get through the Appropriation Bill—that the bill was to be assented to—that they were to be prorogued on Friday. Now, the House had heard a great deal about a fourth Judge, and a Judge for Moreton Bay, and it might be that at this very moment a bill was being introduced in another place, with the understanding that it would not be opposed by the Government for the appointment of a Judge—a bill actually assented to by the Government. Why, he asked, were they not told at once that the Government did not wish to proceed with any other measure? Why should they be asked now to help the Government out of their difficulty by becoming a mere registry of the acts of the Assembly, to go through with this bill to-night when to-morrow would do as well. He would certainly oppose the motion.

Mr. HOLDEN would be quite willing to support the motion if he saw any necessity for it, but he did not. He would assist in any measure, the effect of which would be to enable the Government to call together Parliament at an early period for the purpose of passing the Estimates for 1859, but he did not see that the suspending of the standing orders to-day for the purpose of going through with this bill would assist in that object.

Mr. MEREWETHER concurred with the last speaker, and moved an amendment substituting "to-morrow" for "to day."

Mr. JONES saw no reason for postponing the remaining stages of this bill until to-morrow, and denied that the present Government were blameable wholly for the state of the financial affairs of the country. Their predecessors were also equally liable to blame. This, however, was a subject he did not desire to enter upon; he believed nothing could be gained by further delay of this Appropriation Bill, and he should support the motion for suspending the orders and going through with it to-night.

Mr. RUSSELL supported the original motion, stating that in his opinion members after a session of eight months should look at things as they really were, and see what was to be done, and do it, and not study to keep up appearances.

Mr. BLAKE supported the original motion, and complained of the course pursued with reference to the Estimates of expenditure in this colony, where night after night, week after week were spent in discussing a matter of £10 a-year, or £50 or £60—in fact, whether some unfortunate Government clerk should wholly starve or only half starve. The Estimates ought, he contended, to be treated in the same way as in the House of Commons for England; if, indeed, the House of Commons pursued the course adopted here whole years would not suffice to pass the Estimates which were there agreed to in a single night.

Mr. HILL opposed the amendment. The Attorney-General had told them that the Government wanted to prorogue on Friday, and to call Parliament together again in a fortnight, and no good could arise from delay now.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied: If hon. members were determined to adopt a course which would have the effect of postponing the Appropriation Bill, he was prepared to abide by it—the Government was prepared to abide by it. The hon. and learned member opposite had asked who had caused delay? He (the Attorney General) might take up the glove thus thrown down, and readily answer the question, but he did not wish to. There were numbers of persons on whose shoulders the blame of delay should rest, and the country knew them—the people had marked them, and in a few weeks the people would show them that they had. He would not detain the House with any defence of the present Government, and any want of warmth with him must be accounted for by the excessive warmth of the building in which they were sitting. He would only say, therefore, that the Government had done all they possibly could to expedite the public business rather than delay it—and no persons in the world were more interested in so doing than Ministers were.

The question was then put on the amendment, which was negatived.

The question was put on the original motion,

Mr. WISE moved an amendment, by way of adoption of words to the effect that this motion should not be made a precedent hereafter.

Mr. HOLDEN was seconding the amendment.

The President was announced.

The Chairman of Committees left the President's seat, which was immediately occupied by the President, who received from the Chairman a report of the state of the business before the House.

PRIVILEGE—THE PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE.

Dr. DOUGLASS wished to bring under the notice of the President a matter which had occured in his absence, arising out of a letter written by the President.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose to order. There was a question before the House.

Dr. DOUGLASS said he rose on a matter of privilege.

The CHAIRMAN submitted that the hon. member is not in order unless the matter of privilege arose out of the question before the House.

Dr. DOUGLASS was content.

RESUMPTION OF DEBATE.

Mr. HOLDEN briefly seconded Mr. Wise's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES would have no objection to the amendment, but that they had heard to-day that they were to have a similar motion to-morrow, and they would be stultifying themselves. He thought they had very good reasons for going on with the bill and getting out of this room, where they were almost parboiled already, as soon as possible.

The motion was finally adopted, with the addition of words to the effect that "it was not to form a precedent for any future session."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the second reading of the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. LANG seconded.

The bill was read a second time.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and went through the bill, which was agreed to without amendment.

The CHAIRMAN reported the bill to the President, who informed the House.

The report was then adopted, the bill read a third time and passed, and sent down to the Assembly without amendment.

The Council adjourned at half-past six o'clock until to-morrow (this day).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT TO BILLS.

The SPEAKER reported to the House that he had received messages from the Governor-General, notifying that in behalf of her Majesty, his Excellency had assented to the Electoral Law Amendment Bill, and the Bill to make more effectual provision for the Construction of Railways in New South Wales. A third message was received transmitting a copy of a dispatch from the Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of an address to the Queen, expressive of thanks for the grant of a royal charter to the Sydney University. It was ordered that this message and dispatch be printed.

RAILWAY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL.

Mr. COWPER rose to move, on behalf of the hon. Colonial Treasurer, the motion standing in his name; and asked leave to be allowed to couple with the motion a statement, and request of the House—

Mr. PLUNKETT objected to one member making a motion for another, who was in his place. There was no precedent for such a course.

The SPEAKER said that no member could interfere with the motion of another, unless with the consent of the House.

Mr. COWPER said he would then make a statement only. Before the House proceeded to business he wished to state that, so desirous were the Government of preventing the possibility of blame being attributed to them for not bringing forward, during the present year, the Estimates for 1859, and seeing that the House was disinclined now to deal with any very important questions with patience, the time seemed to have arrived for proroguing the House. He therefore simply asked the House to consider the two bills (Railway and other Public Works Loan Bill, and Appropriation Bill), as his hon. colleague would withdraw the motion relative to the proposed annexation of land to South Australia, and the Moreton Bay Administration of Justice Act Amendment Bill, would be discharged from the paper. In the meantime, the Government asked the hon. members in whose hands remained several important motions, at present on the paper, to leave them for consideration in another House, which would be in a better position to discuss and decide upon them. The object of the Government was merely to get a week or so of the present year for preparing the Estimates of 1859, and even then an opportunity might be afforded for discussing the questions remaining before the House. The only two matters requiring to be immediately dealt with were, the third reading and passing of the Appropriation Bill, and the consideration in committee and passing of the Railway and other Public Works Loan Bill of 1858. He stated this in the hope that they would be carried at once, so that the House might be prorogued on Friday, to meet again on the 8th of December.

Mr. PLUNKETT said the hon. member seemed to treat very cavalierly the important private motions on the paper; but it must be perceptible to the Government that the hon. member the brother of the Treasurer might be put in motion to count out the House on any occasion when these motions might be brought forward. (Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. J. CAMPBELL said he was an independent member, and acted upon his own private judgment and responsibility in counting out the House.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL then moved, "That the standing orders be suspended to admit of the following motion being made:—2. That the consideration in committee of the Railway and other Public Works Loan Bill of 1858, which lapsed by the House being counted out on the 16th instant, stand an order of the day for to-day." The hon. member explained that this bill was framed for carrying out certain appropriations of public money which had been agreed to in committee.

Mr. PLUNKETT raised a point of order as to the right of the Government to give precedence to this motion when others of more importance had been previously before the House, and especially to giving it precedence before that motion of great importance affecting the whole magistracy of the country, and of great interest to all people connected with the administration of the laws. Such questions should be decided, instead of debating motions of obstruction, and offering delays which were discreditable to the House, whether by counting out, or any other kind of dodgery and manœuvring, or by hon. members absenting themselves for months.

Mr. ARNOLD asked if the application to the House and its members, of such words as "discreditable," and "dodgery" was in order?

The SPEAKER thought the words as used not Parliamentary.

Mr. PLUNKETT said he thought much discredit had been brought upon the House by some of the proceedings which had taken place in it. It was impossible the public business could be carried on, when some gentlemen came there to throw obstacles in the way, and others stopped away for the same purpose of obstruction. He submitted that if the standing orders were suspended to allow of this motion being made, the motion should then be put last in the list, and not be permitted to take precedence of his (Mr. Plunkett's) motion which stood second in the order of other business. If the effect of the motion would be to give that objectionable precedence, he should oppose it.

The SPEAKER said, according to the practice of the House, the motion would be placed after the second in the orders of Government business.

Mr. PLUNKETT said he would then move by way of amendment that "to-morrow" be substituted for "to-day," so as to make the last portion of the motion read, "stand an order of the day for to-morrow."

The SPEAKER said the proposed amendment would not require the suspension of the standing orders, as the motion could with that amendment be made as a matter of course.

Mr. JONES submitted that the amendment would make the matter absurd, as the suspension of the standing orders would be agreed to in order to make a motion under circumstances which did not require their suspension. The only course which seemed open to hon. members opposite was directly to oppose the motion.

Mr. ARNOLD suggested that, if the motion was put in two parts, and the suspension of the standing orders refused, then the latter motion might be amended so as to make the committal of the bill stand an order of the day for to-morrow.

The SPEAKER said a simple negative would answer the same purpose.

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the motion was then put, and the House divided,—

Ayes, 17.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Cowper	Mr. Wild
R. Campbell	Jenkins
Gordon	Plunkett
Rotton	W. Macleay } Tellers.
Weekes	Hay } Tellers.
Byrnes	
Piddington	
Thornton	
Dickson	
Jamison	
Flood	
Richardson	
Scott	
J. Campbell	
Robertson	
Arnold } Tellers.	
Jones } Tellers.	

The amendment having thus been negatived, the motion for the suspension of the orders was put and carried.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL then moved "That the consideration in committee of the Railway and other Public Works Loan Bill of 1858, which lapsed by the House being counted out on the 18th instant, stand an order of the day for to-day."

Mr. PLUNKETT now moved that the present motion be amended by substituting "to-morrow" for "to-day."

Mr. ARNOLD thought this amendment could not now be put, as the House had agreed to suspend the standing orders for a particular purpose, which would be set aside by the amendment.

Mr. HAY was of opinion that, if the standing orders were suspended in order to make a motion, that motion, when made, was subject to be amended, or even rejected, like any other motion.

The question, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, was then put, and the original motion was carried, on a division, precisely the same as the previous one.

ANNEXATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES TERRITORY TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. ROBERTSON withdrew the following motion standing in his name next on the paper:—1. This Assembly, having duly considered the correspondence laid before them by command of his Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st ultimo, with respect to the proposed annexation to the province of South Australia, of a portion of country at present included within the boundaries of New South Wales, are of opinion that there is no valid objection to the annexation to South Australia of the tract of country hereinafter described, which is entirely detached from the remainder of New South Wales, and is inaccessible to it by land, that is to say, the portion of territory lying between the western boundary of South Australia, and the eastern boundary of Western Australia; and bounded on the north by the continuation westward of the northern boundary of South Australia. 2. That a copy of the foregoing resolution be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, with a request that he submit the same to her Most Gracious Majesty.

APPROPRIATION BILL OF 1857-8.

On the motion of Mr. R. CAMPBELL, this bill was read a third time, passed, and with the usual message was transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

MORETON BAY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL OF 1858.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, this bill was discharged from the paper.

RAILWAY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL OF 1858.

On the motion of Mr. R. CAMPBELL, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the above bill in detail.

The amendment with reference to interminable debentures was withdrawn.

The next clause for the appropriation of £758,500 for public works, &c., was passed without opposition.

The House then resumed, and the report having been adopted, the third reading was moved by Mr. R. CAMPBELL as an order of the day to-morrow, though he should have preferred having it read a third time to-day, and allowing the whole of to-morrow to be devoted to the very important private business on the paper, seeing that the Government were determined to prorogue the House on Friday next.

Mr. HAY remarked that from the tenor of the hon. Treasurer's remarks, it would seem that the Government were not very anxious whether this Loans' Bill was carried during the present session or not; as whether the bill were passed to-morrow or not the Government would prorogue on Friday next.

Mr. JONES spoke in justification of the course taken by the Government, and asserted that in every case of a count-out the fault arose from the thinness of the attendance on the Opposition benches, inasmuch as in every instance of a count out the attendance was much larger on the Government than on the Opposition side.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. ROBERTSON took part, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. WILD, and other hon. members rose to order, contending that the discussion raised had very little to do with determining the day on which the bill should be read a third time.

The motion for reading the bill a second time to-morrow, was then put and passed.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY TO PENRITH.

On the motion of Mr. W. MACLEAY, in the absence of Mr. Forster, the following motion was postponed until to-morrow:—"That it is the opinion of this House that until the Assembly shall have instituted further inquiry, the line of railway extension to Penrith should not be proceeded with, provided that no existing contracts be thereby affected."

THE CASE OF DR. HARRIS.

Mr. PLUNKETT moved, "That this House having duly considered certain depositions and letters, as well as the opinion of H M. Attorney-General, and other documents laid before it, relating to the conduct of Dr. Harris, a magistrate of the territory, and which were brought under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary on the 2nd day of March last, by the Bench of Magistrates at Mudgee, resolves—1. That the charge made against Dr. Harris of having sat on the Bench and adjudicated on a case in which he was himself materially, if not solely interested, was supported by strong *prima facie* proof, contained in the proceedings laid before the Colonial Secretary, and such as to call for strict investigation. 2. That the replies of Dr. Harris (Nos. 5 and 6), dated the 2nd April, 1858, were unsatisfactory in regard to his own conduct; and as they disclosed circumstances which (if true) would be highly discreditable to other magistrates of the Bench at Mudgee, and derogatory to the administration of justice, it became a more imperative duty of the Government to cause prompt and full investigation into the whole matter. 3. That the conduct of the Government in the case exhibits a dereliction of duty, unsatisfactory to this House, and highly censurable." The hon. member went analytically into all the details of the case, contending in the first place that the original documents instead of copies ought to have been laid on the table in order that the House might test the genuineness of the signatures, &c. If those papers had been produced for the purpose of laying them before the select committee appointed to enquire into the state of the magistracy, it was very probable that he (Mr. P.) would never have troubled the House with the motion now before it. Under the circumstances, however, he considered the motion one of such a character as to warrant him in bringing it forward, no matter what Ministry might be in power. In short the question—the purity of the magistracy—was one which affected the very foundation of justice. (Hear, hear.) The principal charge was that Dr. Harris, a magistrate of the territory, purchased a horse through an agent which was proved to have been stolen, and that he subsequently, as a magistrate, sat in the case and adjudicated thereon, although having a direct personal interest in it all the while. In the correspondence laid before the House, it would be seen that the Attorney-General upon the case being submitted to him by the other justices of the Mudgee Bench remarked as follows:—

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, covering depositions of the case named in the margin, as well as other papers relating to the same matter, now returned, I am directed to state that it appears to the Attorney-General that the case against Dr. Harris ought to be dismissed. There is nothing to show that he stole the horse, or received it knowing it to have been stolen, or had it in his possession under circumstances which he has not been able to account for to the satisfaction of the justices. But, although the Attorney-General is of this opinion, he at the same time thinks that if Dr. Harris purchased the horse, either by himself or an agent, from Caplin on the 7th October, and afterwards sat and adjudicated upon a charge brought by Caplin against Inder, respecting the same horse, and then joined in directing the horse to be delivered to Caplin, his

conduct has been highly irregular and improper. It is, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, in part of the duty of a justice of the peace to decide finally upon the question of ownership in such a case as the present, and the direction to give the horse to Caplin was entirely extra-judicial, and of no binding effect. It is open to Inder, notwithstanding such direction, to sue Dr. Harris or any one else who may have the horse, and if he can shew his title, he will of course recover. If, however, the Justices had the power to decide the question of ownership, Dr. Harris' conduct in acting in his own case (if he did so act) is, the Attorney-General considers, quite inexcusable; and, should it be formally brought before the Government, and substantiated, it will, he thinks, be the duty of the Executive to take further proceedings in the matter.

It appeared to him that the course indicated by the Attorney-General was a very proper and a very natural one, and he was only surprised that the Government had not initiated a full and searching inquiry into the whole circumstances of the case. This was the more necessary in consequence of the letter addressed to the Attorney-General, by Mr. A. B. Cox and Mr. R. Lowe, Dr. Harris' brother magistrates which was as follows:—

We have the honor to enclose depositions taken in the case "Inder versus Richard Harris, J.P.," on which a difference of opinion exists on the Bench.

We have to request you will be pleased to advise us of the proper way to proceed in the matter.

We wish to draw your attention to the fact that Richard Harris, J.P., has been one of the magistrates adjudicating twice in this case; that he purchased this horse, and one week after the purchase sat on the Bench with the P.M., and awarded the horse to be the property of William Caplin, from whom he had previously bought it.

The reason the P.M. was not on the Bench was, that he was subpoenaed by Richard Harris, J.P., as a witness, and afterwards not called. The circumstance of the receipt differing twenty days as to date of the transaction, and the amount also differing £1 as sworn by Caplin, leads us to believe a great deal of false swearing has taken place in the matter; and we should be glad to have your opinion how to carry out the ends of justice.

The reply of [illegible] was [illegible] received in the letter of the Attorney-General before quoted. In order, however, to give some idea of the origin of the matter, the honorable and learned member stated, as set forth in the depositions taken before the Mudgee Bench, that one George Inder, a stockman, purchased of one Frederick Turvey a bay colt, branded W [illegible] near shoulder; that he gave £8 "for the chance of the horse," and that he afterwards branded it on the off side with his own initials, G.I., and valued it at £10. The horse was subsequently claimed by William Caplin, but a receipt, to the effect that F. Turvey had sold the colt to Inder, was produced. In the course of the proceedings in this matter Turvey was placed upon his trial for obtaining money under false pretences, but the case was eventually dismissed. It would appear from Turvey's statement that he gave Caplin a mare and trace harness in exchange for the colt. Caplin denied this, but admitted that he had a mare of Turvey's in possession as security for £10 lent him; and also that he gave authority to Turvey to get the colt from George Inder or break in the horse for him. Afterwards, if he (Caplin) did not require him, Turvey was to have the use of him for three months. In October, 1857, the horse was put up for sale in a Mr. Wallace's yard, Mudgee, where Caplin claimed him as his property, and subsequently sold him to John Mills who swore that he bought the horse for Dr. Harris—Caplin said for £23, Mills said for £22. The receipt was dated the 7th of October, although in the depositions received it would appear to be the 27th of October, and the sum mentioned was £22. Seeing, therefore, that Dr. Harris had sat in the case on the 14th of October, and also on another occasion after the 7th, it would almost seem as if the 2 had been purposely inserted. Such being the case, he was sorry the honorable Colonial Secretary did not think proper to favour him with a sight of the original receipt.

Mr. COWPER here handed over the original receipt, and in doing so, said that Dr. Harris freely admitted that the transaction took place on the 7th, although the receipt was dated the 27th.

Mr. PLUNKETT replied that if Mills was a person to be at all credited, the receipt must be a forgery, as in his deposition he swore to the best of his judgment that the transaction was finally closed on the 7th of October, 1857. If so, it was very clear that Dr. Harris must have sat magisterially in his own case. In fact Dr. Harris did not deny that he did so. His (Mr. Plunkett's) object in moving in this matter was not so much to expose Dr. Harris' magisterial irregularities as to prove that the Government had been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in not causing an immediate and searching inquiry into a matter which involved the very foundation of justice. It was clear from the documents before them that the horse was found in the possession of Dr. Harris, and that Mills, his agent, purchased it for him from Caplin. He did not pretend to say on which side the preponderance of truth lay, but he thought the whole case was one of so suspicious a nature, that it ought not to be cushioned or stifled in the manner attempted by the hon. Colonial Secretary. (Hear, hear.) The circumstance, moreover, that Dr. Harris in his communication with the Government had preferred serious and disgraceful charges against his brother magistrates was another reason why the Government ought to have instituted a full inquiry into the whole facts of the case, because it was very evident that if these charges were true, the magistrates alluded to ought not to be allowed to sit on the Bench one moment longer than was absolutely necessary. However much the hon. Colonial Secretary might be chargeable with the offence of dismissing public servants without inquiry, he (Mr. Plunkett) was scarcely prepared to find him neglectful of his duty to the extent of allowing so gross a case as this to pass wholly uninvestigated. He trusted that it was the first instance of the kind in which the hon. Colonial Secretary could be fairly charged with attempting to cushion or stifle complaints calculated to sap the foundations of justice. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned member then went into some details showing that the horse was purchased at only one-half of what it was valued at; that the receipt bore the 27th, instead of the 7th of October, during which time Dr Harris was proved to have sat in the case, and that the letters to the Government on both sides disclosed circumstances which imperatively called for investigation. He particularly called attention to the following passage in Dr. Harris's letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary:—

I never purchased a horse from Caplin, as the receipt which I received with the horse in question from John J. Mills, from whom I did purchase the horse, will shew, and which receipt I produced to the bench, who still retain it.

On the morning on which the case referred to was heard I had had a serious difference with Captain Browne, late P.M., and when the case was called on he proceeded to adjudicate on the case, without the slightest reference to me. He did not even ask my opinion on the case, but delivered his own decision. After his having done so, I merely asked who was to have the horse, stating that he was now in my possession. Captain Browne said "Of course the horse is Caplin's."

Without consideration I signed the depositions along with others, and for this inadvertency in all these persons are endeavouring to degrade me, by having me struck out of the Commission of the Peace.

I have been kept in perfect ignorance of the nature of the complaint made against me, having heard nothing of it but what the letter from your office conveys. I have applied for copies at the police office, and been refused. The letters in question do not appear on the records of the Court. Of the four magistrates who sat on the case, two of them have never seen it or joined in censuring me, and if the third has signed it, it has been after repeated refusals.

The determination to prevent "that fellow from sitting again on the bench, and that no means shall be left untried to deprive him of his commission," has been openly discussed by Messrs. Browne and A. Cox.

If the magistrates of the district are called upon to express their individual opinion of my conduct as a magistrate or a gentleman since I came to reside in this neighbourhood, I entertain no fear of the result.

He also quoted the following from another letter addressed by Dr. Harris to the same quarter:—

I beg leave to forward, for your information, the following narrative, which could not be well combined with my reply to your communication of the [illegible] ultimo.

On the morning on which the inquiry was made about Caplin's horse, while sitting on the Bench a Mr. Tannis came into the Court, having his face and hands much cut and disfigured, and applied to me for a summons for Captain Browne, who had not only assaulted him himself but had set a fierce mastiff dog on him, who had torn him in the way he appeared.

On taking his information, it appeared that the assault was committed in a public-house that morning, between one and two o'clock. Captain Browne, was of course, very indignant at the idea of being summoned before his own Court, and after having placed every obstacle in my way he could, at last he stood up in the Court and declared he would not allow me to issue the summons, or have the time of the Court taken up with such matters. (There was at the time no other business before the Court.)

He declared before witness that "that fellow should not again sit on the Bench, and that he would find means to strike me out of the commission."

From this time his persecution of me commenced, and having found a willing assistant in Mr. Archibald Cox, my inadvertency in signing these depositions was fixed on as the first point of attack.

Now, he contended that the charges contained in these letters were so disgraceful and so calculated to lower the dignity of the Bench, as to be of themselves sufficient to warrant the most searching inquiry, and he repeated that the hon. Colonial Secretary, in not having caused such an enquiry to be made, had been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty. (Hear, hear.) Instead, however, of taking the course which he suggested, what did the Government do, although even Dr. Harris himself did not wholly deny the imputation charged against him? Why, the hon. Colonial Secretary, through Mr. Elyard, caused the following answer to be transmitted to him, after perusing Dr. Harris' observations on the subject:—

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, reporting on a complaint preferred against you by the bench of magistrates, Mudgee, of your having purchased a horse from one Caplin, and afterwards adjudicated upon a charge brought by Caplin against one Inder respecting the said horse, and joined in directing the horse to be delivered to Caplin, I am directed to inform you that the Government, having considered your explanation, see no reason to believe that you acted corruptly or with any improper motive; and that as you distinctly deny the imputation, the case does not appear to be one calling for action on the part of the Government.

The hon. and learned gentleman then alluded to the opinion of Mr Justice Therry, before whom the case of Inder v. Harris was tried, and who was requested by the Government to furnish a copy of his notes taken on the trial. This was an unusual course for the Government to pursue, although he for one would certainly not object to it, as he conceived the Judges were well qualified to give an opinion upon a question of this kind. Still looking at the clearness of the Attorney-General's opinion, who was the legal adviser of the Crown, together with the evidence produced in the depositions, he could not understand what reason the Government could have for hesitating to prosecute an investigation. His Honor, Mr. Justice Therry, while admitting that the facts were scarcely sufficient in a legal point of view, to bring home the criminal charge, nevertheless made the following observation, "*Without further enquiry*, however, the circumstances, in my opinion, do not appear with sufficient fulness and clearness to justify so strong a measure as the removal of Dr. Harris from the Commission of the Peace." Now, all that he (Mr. Plunkett) blamed the Government for was that they failed to institute this further enquiry, although they had abundant ground for so doing, not only into the conduct of Dr. Harris, but into that of the whole bench of magistrates. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, the question of the magistracy generally demanded the most minute enquiry, as might be seen from the evidence of the select committee recently laid on the table of the House. That evidence went far to show that many of the recent appointments to the Commission of the Peace had been prostituted for political purposes, and that many of the persons so appointed were persons of disreputable character, and that the appointments, as stated by Mr. Justice Therry and others, were unnecessarily numerous. (Hear, hear.) It had been further shown that, whilst the appointments to the Commission of the Peace during the previous Administration only numbered 170, the appointments to the Commission of the Peace under the present Government numbered as many as 210. (Hear, hear.) If the former appointments rendered the magistracy, as was generally asserted, on the best authority, more than sufficient for the requirements of the colony, there was certainly no necessity for the increase of 210. He therefore repeated that, in this respect the present Government had prostituted the patronage of the Crown for political purposes. (Hear, hear.)

Mr ROBERTSON, and Mr. COWPER, and Mr FLOOD, here rose to order, contending that the hon. and learned member, instead of confining himself to the case of Dr. Harris, was going into the broad question of magisterial appointments, which was not then before the House.

After some conversation, in which Mr. WILD and and Mr. ROTTON took part,

The SPEAKER ruled that the hon. and learned member should endeavour to confine himself a little closer to the immediate subject under discussion.

Mr. PLUNKETT continued. He submitted the case of Dr. Harris was intimately connected with the administration of justice, and, therefore, the character of every magistrate was involved in it, He had not referred to these matters until hon. members rose and said he charged corruption against the Government. He did not do this on his authority, because he stated in his evidence that he had no knowledge of these matters; but he referred to the report of the evidence of Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. Justice Dickinson, Mr. Justice Therry, Mr. Owen, and a host of others as bearing out his statement. He contended that the report of the select committee contained an insinuation that the Ministers of the day did not do their duty to the country, and had not sufficient firmness to keep their eyes steadily on the administration of justice, but for fear of losing support the magistracy was in the disgraceful state represented by the report. It mattered not whether the appointments directly made were improper, or that improper persons were kept on the bench.

Mr. ROTTON rose to order. He believed it had been decided by the Speaker that the hon. member was out of order in digressing in the manner he was still continuing to do.

The SPEAKER called the hon. member to order, and considered he was connecting his remarks with the resolutions before the House.

Mr. PLUNKETT said: If he were merely to follow in the path chalked out by hon. members opposite, he could not do his duty as a member of the House, and he told them that he would not suffer them to dictate to him what his duty was. Now, coming to the case of Dr. Harris, and looking at all the circumstances he had brought before them, he said there was nothing in that case which should have caused the honorable Colonial Secretary to act in a different manner to the way he had acted on former occasions. He asked if anyone could account for the way the honorable Colonial Secretary had stifled this case, and what were the grounds for his doing so? Then it was for this House to say whether what was stated by Mr. Murray's committee, was not sufficient to sap all confidence in the administration of justice in this colony. If Dr. Harris was brother-in-law to an honorable member who had been a strong supporter of the Government, he might have acted in the same manner as he would have acted towards the brother in-law of any other hon. member.

Mr. BYRNES rose to order: He would not allow the hon. member to impute motives to a relative of his. Dr. Harris was as much a gentleman, and as much respected as the hon. member was.

Mr PLUNKETT continued: He did not impute anything to the hon. member's brother-in-law. Whether Dr. Harris was a respectable man or not, he was not in a position to say, and he could only judge him from the papers before the House, because he had never seen him in his life. The hon member recapitulated the circumstances as they occurred, and concluded by saying—that he considered Dr. Harris' explanation was no explanation, and that it was due to him that further inquiry should take place, and that it was also due to the magistrates against whom charges had been brought, that enquiry should take place. As no enquiry had been gone into he should wait for the defence the Colonial Secretary would make for not taking any steps in the matter. He would have the right of reply, and if the explanation was satisfactory, he could have no object in prosecuting the matter further. He said he did not care who the ministers were, and if Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Hay occupied the benches opposite instead of the present Ministry, in a case where the administration of justice was concerned, he would have acted in the same way.

Mr. COWPER said one would have judged from the extraordinary speech of the honorable member that they would have had a larger audience present, but this question did not seem to be one of great public interest. As the hon. member had thought proper to bring charges against the Government, which he had introduced in a vehement way, he should first state the charges, and then proceed to answer them. He would say, with the hon. member, that he desired to state nothing but the simple truth, and to see a due administration of justice. As he understood the hon. member, his charges were that misconduct had been imputed to a magistrate, and that the Executive, although asked to inquire into it, did not do so vigorously, and that some favour was shown to this person by the Government because he was a relative of a thick and thin supporter of the Government. These were the charges he understood to be made, and he would now proceed to answer them. The hon member had said it was a very delicate thing for one magistrate to bring a charge against another. Now, as the hon. member had been Attorney General so long, this certainly was a ridiculous statement for him to make. All he could say from his experience was that, nothing was more common than for magistrates to bring charges against each other. He had brought up papers containing charges that had been made against magistrates since he had been in the Government, and if the hon member went through those he would find that charges had been made by one magistrate against another, of which Dr. Harris's was nothing in comparison. He pointed out to the House the inconvenience that would be caused if the Executive were obliged to enquire into all these charges. The hon. member had quoted the opinion of the late Attorney-General, and seemed to think that the Government had not acted on it, and therefore this was an additional reason to suppose they had shrunk from doing their duty. Now, what was the opinion of the Attorney-General in the case of Halloran, and which had guided the Government on this occasion—that any interference with legal questions would be irregular, and that the parties had their remedy at law; but a dereliction of duty should be taken up by the Government. Dr. Harris was charged by the magistrates with having sat and adjudicated in a case in which he was interested, and on the 25th of February the Attorney-General wrote this letter, which was sent by the bench of magistrates to the Government requesting them to act on it. Having read the letter carefully, he saw the case had been decided by two magistrates, and that the police magistrate had taken the principal part in the decision; and, therefore, if Dr. Harris' conduct was illegal, the conduct of the police magistrate was incorrect, for having suffered Dr. Harris to take a part in the case. Besides, if their decision was not binding, the party had his remedy at law. Receiving as he had done charges and counter charges against magistrates, he confessed these squabbles had not made such a deep impression on his mind as they had done on other members. It did seem to him, therefore, that the party who was interested should go to the Supreme Court and get his remedy at law. Inder did bring his action, and having done so he thought the Government had no right to be censured for waiting the result of the action. When this case occurred, he did not know whether he referred it to the Attorney-General, because he saw him so seldom; but he certainly did communicate with the Solicitor-General, and acted on his advice, and his answer to the letter he received from the Bench was given on the advice of the late Solicitor General, now Attorney-General. Subsequently to this Mr. Cox had waited on him, and he entered into a long explanation of the matter, and told him that the opinion of the Attorney-General was that the Government could not interfere until this action was decided. After considering that although Dr. Harris sat on the bench, he did not interfere with the police magistrate, Captain Browne, and as he also stated that he signed the depositions through inadvertence, he did not think this was a case that called for the interposition of the Government. He asked hon. members if the Government should be always interfering with the magistrates. He alluded to the case of Mr. Donaldson, where that hon. member had, through inadvertence, adjudicated in his own case, and contended that that case was as bad as Dr. Harris', and that the late Attorney-General had brought it specially under the direct notice of the Government. He, however, did not think it necessary to go into that case, because he believed Mr. Donaldson had acted inadvertently in the matter. The hon member explained the course the Government had taken, since the case was decided, by addressing a letter to Mr. Justice Therry, who had given it as his opinion that he did not consider anything that had occurred at the trial affected Dr. Harris' character as a magistrate, and that his voluntarily offering himself as a magistrate was much in his favour. He had also received a private note from Mr. Justice Therry, recommending that Dr. Harris, Captain Browne, and Mr Mills, should be called upon to answer certain questions. He acknowledged that Captain Browne's answers were at variance with Dr. Harris's, but said that circumstances had lately come to light which had caused the Government to institute an enquiry into Captain Browne's conduct. Mills had refused to answer the question unless his expenses were paid, and they therefore had not as yet got his version of the matter. He said that, if Dr. Harris's statement was to be believed, he had done nothing wrong and had only acted inadvertently, but not more so than Mr. Donaldson had. He concluded by stating that in all he had done he had acted under the distinct advice of the present Attorney-General, who assured him that he did not know any of the parties who were interested in this case.

Mr. FORSTER said as exception had been taken to the manner in which this motion was brought forward by the hon. member for the North Riding, and that he had implied charges against the Government, he would only say that as he had not had the advantage of hearing him, he could not be influenced in the vote he should give. The hon. member who brought forward this motion, and the hon. Colonial Secretary who had made his defence, as he might call it, had necessarily acted as advocates; but there were a large number of members who, like himself, would act as judges in this matter, and arrive at a fair conclusion on the merits of the case before them, without being influenced by the speeches they had heard. He must say he considered the hon. Colonial Secretary's speech was not a satisfactory defence. Most of the facts alleged he had admitted, but he rested his defence on four grounds. First, that such cases constantly occured: secondly, that there was a remedy at law; thirdly, that he had been guided by the opinion of the Solicitor-General; and, lastly, that Mr. Donaldson had done a similar thing. These were the reasons the Government gave to justify their want of action not being satisfactory in this matter. The first reason was that these cases were continually occurring. He thought, therefore, that the sooner they commenced reforming this state of things the better, and he could not give his approbation to a Government who followed out the pernicious customs of former Governments. With regard to the parties injured having their remedy at law, he considered this was adding insult to injury, because it was well known that a civil process was a luxury belonging only to the wealthy. He maintained, moreover, that if law reform was carried out, that this House would still be the only tribunal that could be called upon justly to redress certain wrongs. The hon. member had therefore made a sorry defence in taking this ground as a justification for the conduct of the Government. With regard to the third reason, that the Solicitor-General had given this opinion; he did not believe that defence could be held good, because he considered that under responsible Government all the members of the Government were responsible for the acts committed by any one of the Ministers, and that the House held them all responsible. Now, with reference to the fourth reason, that Mr. Donaldson had done a similar thing, he could hardly believe the hon. Colonial Secretary was serious in making this statement as a justification for his conduct. What was it to them if Mr. Donaldson had been ten times guilty of this offence. Let them judge him when present, and when his case came before them. If Mr. Donaldson was ten times more guilty than he hoped he had been, still this would not exculpate the conduct of the Government. This was the defence of the hon. Colonial Secretary. The greater number of the facts stated were admitted, and a strong *prima facie* case was made out, which called for further enquiry into the charges made against this magistrate by the police magistrate and others. If the charge was a true one something more was required than was contained in the explanation from Dr. Harris; if it were false, Captain Browne ought to be dismissed. The state of affairs that had been disclosed relative to this Bench was, he contended, a grievous wrong to the inhabitants of the colony. He thought the Government should have shown more activity in this matter, and should have inquired fully into it before it had been made a political question. They might have compelled the late Attorney-General to have taken notice of this case or brought about that crisis which occurred the other day. He believed this House had been rightly called on to express its disapprobation of the manner in which the Government dealt with these questions. In doing this he did not wish to prejudge the case against Dr. Harris. He confessed that, on an attentive perusal of the papers, he had found great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, and he was willing to admit that there were grounds to believe that Dr. Harris had acted inadvertently. He, therefore, said that he should give his vote on this question without any reference to Dr. Harris. With regard to corruption, it was implied that the Government was charged with corruption; but he found no such charge in the motion before them. He should vote for the resolutions in their literal sense. He said there was no charge of corruption in them, and he saw nothing in the circumstances to justify their arriving at such a conclusion. The hon. member concluded by moving as an amendment, that the words "and highly censurable" be omitted.

Mr. WEEKES thought the hon. member had failed in making out any case against the Government. He had stated that he had great difficulty in finding any case against Dr. Harris, and yet he could not give him the benefit of the doubt he entertained. Now he thought these papers proved that there was a strong animus evinced by the bench against Dr. Harris. He pointed out that, in the letter from the bench, it was stated that Dr. Harris had adjudicated twice in this matter. This, he contended, was a false statement, and was calculated to injure Dr. Harris. He complained of the time of the House having been wasted in discussing this motion, and hoped the House would meet it with a direct negative.

Mr. HAY said the hon. member who brought forward the resolutions was careful to show that they were aimed more at the conduct of Ministers, that there was a *prima facie* case against Dr. Harris which required investigation by them. Yet, notwithstanding this, the hon. member who had just sat down had addressed himself to that view of the case which solely concerned Dr. Harris' culpability. The real question was, whether there was a sufficient case to demand investigation, and whether that investigation, if necessary, was undertaken? but, looking apart from this, the hon. member rushed into the arena to throw his shield over Dr. Harris. If the Government believed the facts placed before them to be true, they were bound to bring the matter before the House, and defend themselves and their own conduct, instead of recriminating upon others. A critical point had been raised about the magistrates having said that Dr. Harris had twice adjudicated in cases referring to this same case; but dothing was gained thereby, for the magistrates no doubt meant that he had on two occasions been on the bench when cases referring to the same horse were pending, thus making him quite familiar with the history of the animal. Then it was said that Dr. Harris was guilty of mere inadvertence, and did not take part in the case at all. Why, this was the greatest condemnation, because there was on the face of the papers that he took part in awarding the horse to be the property of Caplin; and indeed that award could not have been made except in the presence of two magistrates, thus completely showing that Dr. Harris must have been a party to the award. He acted as a judge and decided in the matter; and could he have done anything more? The letter of the Attorney-General must have been overlooked, or the attention of the House drawn from it by attempting to throw blame upon other parties; and there had been no address at all to the question whether the Government had been guilty of a dereliction of duty in not instituting an investigation into the matter when the facts came officially before them. With regard to the merits of the case, it was advanced that the remedy lay in the Supreme Court, and that was a matter upon which the Attorney-General in his letter had rightly expressed his views; but at the same time he utterly condemned the Government, because he pointed out the distinction which ought to be drawn between cases calling for the interference of the Government and those which should be settled at law. A point of law ought to be left to a court of law, but a gross dereliction of duty should be noticed by the Government. The Attorney-General having pointed out that there was such a dereliction of duty, it became incumbent upon the Government to investigate the matter as to whether the person in question had committed that dereliction of duty in his office. The Colonial Secretary was the officer more particularly responsible for the nomination of magistrates, as well as for the performance of their duties; and that was indicated by the Attorney-General's letter, in which was shown the state of the case, and what steps ought to have been taken. For, if the facts were as stated, they should have been brought before the Government. Therefore, the Attorney-General, whatever else he might have to answer for, had done nothing blameable in this matter. But in fact it appeared that, after he had given an opinion, the matter was not again referred to him, nor was there anything before the House to show what was the advice of the Solicitor-General with regard to it. In accordance with the Attorney-General's opinion, the case was formally brought before the Government, and certain steps were taken by referring to the gentleman himself (Dr. Harris), with whose explanation they were satisfied, and did not proceed further. Then, the House had to consider whether, according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, the Government took the proper steps to arrive at the fact of the case. Such steps, it was obvious, were taken. Dr Harris admitted that he purchased a horse on the 7th of October; paid for it on the 10th of October; had it in his possession on the 14th of October; and that he, on the 14th of October, sat upon the bench to take part in a case in which the ownership of the horse was a subject of dispute. On the 14th he signed his name in awarding the horse to Caplin. He (Mr. Hay) should be obliged, either by his voice or his vote, to refuse to admit that this chain of evidence was complete in fixing the charge of dereliction of duty on Dr. Harris. (Hear, hear.) It was not, therefore, a matter of law, as assumed by the Colonial Secretary; it was a case in which, though it was obvious to every one, he, as a magistrate, had no right to adjudicate in a case affecting or interesting himself, yet he had done so. That gentleman must have known that he was acting wrongly; for the dictates of common sense and morality would show that different principles should actuate and guide a Justice of the Peace. If the House was content to take the excuse of inadvertence in such cases, the country could scarcely be justified, or likely to realise those fond anticipations of improvement which had been formed by the institutions of responsible Government, and they would go back in national character if, in deference to any Ministry, they refused to check such conduct as this when brought before the Legislature. There was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to call for an investigation to sift to the bottom, but the Colonial Secretary simply took the explanation of the accused party as sufficient. Whatever might be thought of him (Mr. Hay) or his motives, he was sensible of none whatever but to assert what he considered proper principles with regard to the mode of dealing with the magistracy by Government, and in relation to the particular case before the House. If such facts were plainly laid before them, whatever Government was in power, he would not shrink from putting in force the principles he held, though he would take care that without very good grounds he did not throw odium upon any gentleman acting as a magistrate.

Mr. JONES said, the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had, in the first part of his address, charged the hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs with having shifted the blame from the Government to Dr. Harris, yet the latter portion of his own speech went to show that Dr. Harris was guilty of gross dereliction of duty. No doubt, Dr. Harris had twice adjudicated in this case; but if the horse came into his possession in October, 1858, there could be no blame attached to him for having adjudicated in a case respecting the same horse in 1856. He (Mr. Jones) agreed with the hon. member when he said that the statements of the two other magistrates fairly threw suspicion upon the motives of this gentleman; but the charge was not one which should have been brought by one magistrate against another. According to his (Mr. Jones') view of ministerial responsibility, he thought this case came within the department of the Attorney-General, whose special duty it was to inquire into the conduct of magistrates. As Minister of Justice he ought to have understood that the case belonged to him, and to have objected to the interference of the Colonial Secretary. Still the joint responsibility of Ministers remained the same, and the mere question of the retirement of the Attorney-General would not relieve them from that responsibility. For his own part, he was prepared to deal with this case as one of a jury, and inclined to comply with the course taken by the hon. mover, who, for the step he had taken, was entitled to the thanks of the House and of the country. He (Mr Jones) believed the case was one which had called for further inquiry, and that Ministers were too easily satisfied with the explanation of Dr Harris; and he also thought they failed in their duty in not causing enquiry to be made into the charges made by Dr. Harris against Captain Browne. According to the papers, Dr. Harris had undoubtedly sat in a case in which he was himself interested, and not only did he sit upon the bench while the case was going on, but signed the depositions, and made the award on this occasion, But while these facts were pretty well substantiated, it was satisfactory that he took no part whatever in deciding the case. If he was himself to be believed, it appeared that although he sat on the bench he took no part whatever in the hearing or decision, but even asked Captain Browne what was his decision in the matter. He further states to Captain Browne that the horse was in his possession Nor did it appear that he signed the depositions with a clear knowledge of what he was signing, but as he said, with a degree of inadvertency. The conduct, therefore, did not appear culpable in the highest degree, although he certainly was not free from blame. In sitting upon the bench on that occasion he had sinned against magisterial propriety, for it was incumbent on him to retire from the bench. But because he had not acted in that there did not appear sufficient to justify the Government in removing him from the commission of the peace; but if the horse was in his possession, and he signed the depositions, and awarded the property in the horse to a man from whom he derived a title, then his conduct was such as required his removal from the commission of the peace. But those points had not been satisfactorily cleared up. There was a most serious charge against the Government in what arose out of Dr. Harris's conduct; for if it arose out of the inadvertence, that was but a comparatively venal offence, but in the course of exculpating himself he made a charge against Captain Browne, the officiating police magistrate at Mudgee. However satisfied they might have been with Dr. Harris's explanation, he (Mr. Jones) certainly thought that when charges of such a nature were made—namely, that Browne had, in a public-house, at two o'clock in the morning, actually assaulted a man, and even urged a dog upon him, and when the man sought redress at the Police Court, Browne declared that he would not allow Harris to issue the summons—when such charges were made against any magistrate, he thought the case should not have been allowed to rest where it did. There was also another charge preferred by Dr. Harris against another magistrate, Mr. Cox, as a party who sought to get Dr. Harris removed from the Bench because he had taken a part offensive to Captain Browne. If Harris's charges were correct, Browne was a disgrace to the public service, and ought to have been discharged; and if the charges could not be substantiated, then Harris ought to have been summarily dismissed from the commission of the peace. The Government were not, therefore, to be acquitted of all neglect of duty; but in judging of their conduct the House must look at the motives which were supposed to influence them, and although when this question was first opened it was stated that corruption was to be imputed, yet no attempt had been made to show that anything of the sort had operated upon the Government, either directly or through their supporters. He (Mr. Jones) conceived that there had been no charge made, and certainly none substantiated, against the Government in having taken the part they did corruptly or under improper influences. The charge, therefore, was simply one of having failed to do all that they ought to have done in this case. There he agreed with the hon. mover, but while he held that opinion, he was conscious that a great deal of weight was to be attached to the Colonial Secretary's statement as to the many reasons which induced the Government to deal with this as with innumerable cases of a like nature. The Government were completely overwhelmed with complaints from and concerning the country magistracy. Under those circumstances it was only a mistake they had fallen into in not discriminating a grave case requiring investigation from others of a trivial character. The chief concern of hon. members who desired to deal fairly with any Government would be to see that justice was rightly administered, and with that view they would feel satisfied with taking such steps as would cause a thorough inquiry to be made into this case. He should therefore feel it his duty to propose the following amendment upon the motion:—"That this House having duly considered certain depositions and letters, as well as the opinion of H. M. Attorney-General, and other documents laid before it, relating to the conduct of Dr. Harris, a magistrate of the territory, and which were brought under the notice of the honorable the Colonial Secretary on the 2nd day of March last, by the bench of magistrates at Mudgee, resolves—1. That the charge made against Dr. Harris, of having sat on the bench and adjudicated on a case in which he was himself materially, if not solely interested, was supported by strong *prima facie* proof, contained in the proceedings laid before the Colonial Secretary, and calls for strict investigation. 2. That the replies of Dr. Harris, (Nos. 5 and 6,) dated the 2nd April, 1858, were unsatisfactory in regard to his own conduct; and as they disclosed circumstances which (if true) would be highly discreditable to other magistrates of the bench of Mudgee, and derogatory to the administration of justice, it is the duty of the Government to cause immediate and strict investigation into the conduct of Dr. Harris in the case alluded to, and also into the charges made by Dr. Harris against Captain Browne, police magistrate, and Mr. Cox, J.P."

Mr. FAUCETT could not agree with the amendment which had been moved by the hon. member for Durham. What was his proposition? That now, after six months had passed away since this case was first brought before the Government, investigation was now required. Now he thought the investigation should have taken place before, and that the Government was answerable for not making such investigation. But it was not the conduct of Dr. Harris which they were called upon to decide; it was as to the conduct of the Government in the matter. He was glad they were trying Dr. Harris, for he must confess that, from the facts before them, he should be slow to say that Dr. Harris had been guilty of conduct which would justify his being suspended from the commission of the peace. The facts were certainly strong against Dr. Harris. What were they? That Dr. Harris knew the history of the horse in question from the year 1856. That, on the 7th October, the horse was sold, as was sworn by Caplin, to Mills, for Dr Harris. That, on the 10th, Dr. Harris paid for the horse, and on the 14th, he adjudicated in the case, and signed the award of the horse to Caplin. Dr. Harris sat on the bench, listened to the case, and signed the depositions, and the award. What other functions of adjudication could be exercised? Was it mere inadvertence that made Dr. Harris forget that he bought the horse on the 7th, paid for him on the 10th, and sat on the bench on the 14th, and adjudicated on his own case. But, as he said before, the matter now before them was not the case for their decision. It was the conduct of the Government. But the papers before the House showed that Dr. Harris, in defending his own case, accused the other magistrates on the bench of corruption. He accused Captain Browne and Mr. Cox of conspiracy to remove him from the bench. Now, whether the corruption existed on one side or the other, it therefore demanded the investigation of the Government. The Government wrote to Dr. Harris for explanation, and he made it. The Government replied that the explanation was satisfactory. If Dr. Harris's explanation was satisfactory, it proved the conduct of the other magistrates to be corrupt, and this was enough to call for investigation. Then, going further, as to the explanation of Mr. Justice Therry, he did not see that it put the conduct of Dr. Harris in any worse or any better position. Then, with regard to the discrepancy of the date in the receipt. He admitted the similarity of the writing in the figure "2" before the figure "7" in the receipt; but the construction of the figure "2" was very different to the other figures "2" in the receipt; but even this was a matter which should have demanded the attention of the Government. He regretted much that the expressions which had fallen from the Colonial Secretary in reference to the evidence of the Chief Justice should have been used. They might as well shut up their committee rooms altogether, as to allow witnesses of the highest station and character in the country to have their testimony termed slanderous. The evidence taken before such committees was purely voluntary—it was not upon oath, and no one would come forward to give evidence if they would be subjected to such imputations. The hon. and learned member concluded by urging that an investigation ought to have been made.

Mr. PLUNKETT replied: He denied that he had brought forward this motion in opposition to the Government; he had no feeling against the Government, but he did not regret that he had brought forward the motion. He thought the attempt to throw the blame in this matter on the late Attorney-General, was both ungenerous and unjust. The opinion of the Attorney-General was very clear, and was a very sound one, but it clearly drew the line between where the magistrate, or a complainant against a magistrate, should go to the Supreme Court, or should be taken into consideration by the Executive Government. He believed that enquiry should have taken place. The district of Mudgee must be in a deplorable state indeed. Here was Dr. Harris, accused of corruption by two of his brother magistrates, and retorting the charge on his fellow-magistrates, and yet no investigation had been made. The hon member the Colonial Secretary seemed to forget that the magistrates were not the only parties to be considered—it was the people of the district who were most interested, and they must feel that under the state of things which existed, they could have no confidence in the administration of justice. For the sake of the character of the magistracy, he thought that enquiry should be made into all charges made against magistrates; and it was monstrous, it was fearful to hear from the Colonial Secretary that these charges against magistrates—one against the other, were so numerous that the Government was afraid to investigate them. He would now move the resolutions, which he contended were no charge against Dr. Harris, and having moved them he felt he had fulfilled his duty—the duty which the great Duke of Wellington had said was the part of every man, "carefully to watch the administration of justice." (Cheers.)

Ayes, 14.	Noes, 10.
Mr. Arnold	Mr. Wild
White	Faucett
Weekes	Hay
Rotton	W. Macleay
Gordon	W. Tooth
R. Campbell	Hodgson
Robertson	Plunkett
Cowper	Forster
J. Campbell	Martin } Tellers.
Flood	Smith } Tellers.
Jones	
Richardson	
Scott } Tellers.	
Dickson } Tellers.	

The amendment of Mr. Forster was then put and negatived, and the amendment of Mr. Jones was put and passed on the following division:—

APPROPRIATION BILL.

A message from the Legislative Council was received, announcing that the Council had passed the Appropriation Act.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the question in his name be discharged from the paper.

Carried.

CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

Mr. Forster's motion upon this subject was allowed to stand over until to-morrow.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. PLUNKETT moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House a (tabulated) return from all schools in New South Wales, wholly or partly maintained by public funds of:—1. Name of locality where the school is situate. 2 The materials of which such school is constructed—whether chiefly of stone, of brick, of wood, or of metal; and the present condition of the building, and whether it needs repairs, enlargement, or other improvement. 3. The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the schoolhouse or building. 4 The number of superficial square yards or of square feet contained in the ground or land adjoining the school for the use of the pupils. 5 The description and present condition of the water-closets provided for the use of the pupils. 6 The number of superficial square feet, and of cubic feet, contained in each room appropriated for teaching. 7 The average number of pupils usually assembled in each of such rooms. 8 The provision which is made for the ventilation of such rooms. 9. The annual average number on the books, and the average number attending the school; distinguishing the males from the females where the school is attended by both sexes. 10. The maximum and minimum age of the pupils (of males and of females) in the school. 11. The number of classes into which the school is divided, the average number in each class, and the maximum and minimum age in each class. 12. The number of hours during each day the pupils attend the school, stating the hour of commencing and the hour of terminating the school duties, with the times of intervening cessation of study, and how such intervals are employed. 13. The number of holidays and half-holidays in each week, and the number of vacations, the duration of each, and the period of the year when such vacations occur. 14 The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year. 15. The average length of the period during which pupils, from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving school, remain there. 16 The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in the district or locality where the school is situate, who do not usually attend there. 17. The weekly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annual sum charged to each pupil for instruction; the annual charge for books; and the total annual charge for each pupil. 18 The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858; the appropriation of such fees; the amount received from other (specifying from what) sources towards the support of such school; the total amount received from all sources towards the support of such school during the above-mentioned period. 19. Dividing the last mentioned total by the average number of the pupils actually attending the school during the period above mentioned, give a statement of the average annual total cost of the education of each pupil. 20. A detailed enumeration of the several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the precise portion of time allotted to each of such subjects in each day throughout the week. 21. A list of the titles of all books used in each of the several classes in the school; the present condition of the books now in use; whether other kinds of books are needed; and whether the number of those at present in use is adequate to the wants of the school. 22. A descriptive list of all prints, diagrams, maps, instruments, and other school apparatus used in the school, their present condition, and whether any, and if so, what others are needed. 23. An account of the system of correction employed in the school to preserve discipline, and an account of any written or other instructions to the teachers from any Board of Education, official visitors, inspectors, or managers of the school on this subject. 24. How often during the year, and by whom are the pupils of the school examined with reference to their progress, and whether any prizes or other rewards of merit are given periodically in the school, and if any, of what description, and how often distributed? 25. By whom is the school officially visited or inspected? How often during the year, and what length of time is occupied by the inspector or visitor in the performance of this duty. If any report on the state of the school exist, furnish a copy of it, adding thereto any remarks on such report, and the present condition of the school, as the teacher (master or mistress) may be prepared to offer. 26. Name of head teacher. 27. Names of assistant teachers, pupil teachers, or monitors attached to each school. 28. Birth-place of each of the above. 29. Age of ditto. 30. Date of appointment to present office. 31. Whether or not trained as a teacher. 32 If trained, at what institution? For how long a period? Possessing what class of certificate of competency? 33. If not trained as a teacher, what experience in teaching previous to undertaking present appointment? What occupation or business before adopting that of a teacher? 34. Annual or other periodical amount of salary of head teacher, of assistant teachers, of pupil teachers, and of monitors. 35 Fees, allowances, and emoluments, exclusive of salary. 36. Total annual income of teacher or teachers derived from school. 37. What religious or moral instruction is given? How often? By whom? If visited by any clergyman or minister of religion, state the name and denomination to which he belongs. Give a list of the titles of the books used in the school for such purpose."

Carried.

PLANS, &c., RELATIVE TO RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. FORSTER withdrew his motion on this subject, in consequence of the returns having been laid upon the table.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

On the motion of Mr FAUCETT, Mr. Deniehy's motion upon this subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The other business was postponed, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to twelve until three o'clock to-morrow.

MELBOURNE.

By Electric Telegraph.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Melbourne, Wednesday, 6 p.m.

The Reform Bill is now being read a second time in the Legislative Council. There will be no division. The former opponents are now supporting it, but are reserving the principal question to be discussed, which is, the time for the bill to come into operation.

In the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Service's motion, to vest appointment to the Commission of the Peace in Bench of Judges, is likely to create an animated discussion. The House is full.

The Crown land sales in Melbourne went off very briskly, quarter-acre allotments in the outskirts realizing from £5000 to £8000 per acre.

Business is still dull, and little doing in trade. There are some large sales advertised for to-morrow. The principal transactions in flour are amongst retail dealers.

ARRIVALS AT P. P. HEADS.

1·10—Josephine, schooner, from Sydney
2·25—Buonaparte, ditto, ditto
Mariposa, and Ariel, from Newcastle
2·30—Caroline, barque, from Port Curtis
Dunedin, from Newcastle
City of Sydney, brig, from Launceston
3—Johanna Wagner, Prussian ship, from Port Curtis
Alpha, from Circular Head
3·5—Witchcraft, ship, from Sydney.

SAILED FROM P. P. HEADS.

4·55—Frederick, for Port Frederick.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday night.

The debate on the Assessment of Stock Bill, in the Assembly, is adjourned.

The electric current again interrupted.

The markets are firm.

Copper has advanced to £105.

A sale of sugar was held at auction. Fine crystals brought £40 7s. 6d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Harness, Milch Cows, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the New Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Carriages, Dogcarts, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At the Stores of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., Walker's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Currants, Long-handled Shovels.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Floorcloth, Iron Bedsteads, Pianofortes.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Bagatelle Board, Patent Mangle, Books.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sperm Candles, Dry Colours, White Lead, Brushware, Linseed Oil, Gold Leaf, Glue, Window Glass, Cotton Waste, Colza Oil, Turpentine, Beads, Varnish.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Soda Water Machine, Iron Deed Box, Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Combs, Dressing Glasses, Thread, Twine, Cord, Clothes' Lines, Fishing Lines, Tobacconists' Goods, Cricket Bats and Stumps.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries; at 12 o'clock, Freehold Property in the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Plain and Fancy Drapery, Slops, Damaged Prints and Muslins.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO.—On Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street, at 11 o'clock, Oil and Turps, Sheet Lead, Tin Plates, Zinc, Slates, Cement, American Timber, Laths, &c.

MR. S. MURIEL.—At his new Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Paper-hangings, Photographic Camera and Chemicals, Household and Office Furniture.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides.

THE SHERIFF.—At Ward's Coach Factory, Kent-street North, at noon, Stock-in-Trade of a Coachmaker; Right, Title, and Interest in Clarence River Inn.

COOK WARD ELECTION.—A large meeting of the friends of Mr. M. Lacey was held last evening at the Pelican Inn, South Head Road. Mr. Robert Grey occupied the chair. The meeting was very unanimous in support of Mr. Lacey as a fit and proper person to represent Cook Ward in the Municipal Council. Mr. Lacey addressed the electors at some length, and several gentlemen having spoken in his favour, a committee was formed to ensure his return.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 24.—Zoe, brig, 191 tons, Captain Raddon, from Launceston 15th instant. Captain, agent.

November 24.—Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from the Clyde 23rd instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Harnett, Mr. and Miss Heffernan, Mons. Vidir, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Richardson, and 20 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

November 24.—Illawarra, steamer, Captain Keft, from Merimbula, Twofold Bay, and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mr. M'Maro, Mr. Murray, and 13 in the steerage.

November 24.—Jenny Lind, schooner, 190 tons, Captain Curran, from Rockhampton 11th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Blake, Messrs. Hetherington, Bence, Wordley, and 16 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.

November 24.—Gazelle, for Auckland.
November 24.—Maria, for New Zealand, via Newcastle.
November 24.—Columbine, for Batavia.
November 24.—Emily Hort, for Wide Bay and Port Curtis.
November 24.—Elizabeth, for Melbourne.
November 24.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
November 24.—Eagle (s.), for Port Curtis.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Dart, for Port Cooper; Caroline E. Foote, for Tahiti; Monarch, for Melbourne; Coquette, for Port Curtis.

CLEARANCES.

November 24.—Gazelle, schooner, 212 tons, Captain Cunningham, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mrs. and Miss Hopkins, Miss Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Gatheriole, Mrs. Cunningham, Messrs. Duff, Symonds, O'Rourke, Turner, Jennings, and Smith.

November 24.—Callender, schooner, 138 tons, Captain Honeyman, for Moreton Bay, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Peat and Reid.

November 24.—Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Anderson, for Port Curtis, with sundries.

November 24.—Monarch, barque, 315 tons, Captain Morrison, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Hely, Mr. and Mrs. O'Rafferty, Messrs. L. Lipman, Weitakempe, and 43 in the steerage.

November 24.—City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. F. P. Stevens, Robert Rome, Brodie, F. B. Miller, D. Williamson, T. Carroll, Mrs. Wilbert, Miss Hart, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. Henry Allen, and 82 in the steerage. For Twofold Bay—Mr. Outram.

November 24.—Eagle (s.), Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. H. W. Richardson, R. R. Paterson, and 4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 24.—Ariel, from Newcastle, with 30 tons coal; Alma, from M'Leay River, with 1000 bushels maize, 20 hides; Economist, from Lake Macquarie, with 46,000 shingles; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 77 bales wool, 50 trusses hay, 30 bags onions, 45 bags maize, 120 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 24.—Petrel, for Clarence River; Susannah, for Paterson River; Ariel, and Gilbert Jamieson, for Newcastle; Economist, for Lake Macquarie.

IMPORTS.

November 24.—Zoe, from Launceston: 380 bags flour, 381 bags wheat, Allan and Norton; 419 bags bran, 55 bales hay, 1061 bags wheat, 709 bags flour, Order.

EXPORTS.

November 24.—Gazelle, for Auckland: 2 tierces 2 quarter-tierces tobacco, 10 hogsheads rum, 50 boxes 53 half-chests tea, 485 bags sugar, 10 tierces beef, 42 bags rice, 30 dozen buckets, 25 nests tubs, 12 cases chairs, 29 ploughs, 50 oars, 31 packages boots, 33 packages, J. S. Macfarlane; 4 packages tobacco, M'Crea; 60 bags sugar, 5 chests 70 half-chests tea, 10 cases chicory, 176 bags sugar, 30 bags salt, 40 boxes raisins, 5 quarter-casks vinegar, 32 bags rice, 40 boxes soap, 7 casks currants, 45 boxes candles, 33 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 14 half-tierces tobacco, Gilfillan and Co.; 7 half-tierces tobacco, 4 quarter-casks wine, 2 bales, 20 cases syrup, J. Roberton; 6 quarter-casks sherry, 1 case, S. A. Joseph; 10 chests 10 half-chests 26 boxes tea, 3 boxes soap, 44 bags rice, J. Caldwell; 10 cases sherry, 6 cases port wine, Schmitz and Co.; 264 bags 1 hogshead sugar, 100 bags 1 ton bastards, Colonial Sugar Company; 4 quarter-casks sherry, 10 half-chests tea, Keele, Campbell, and Co.; 62 kegs nails, Bolt and Co.; 76 bullock bows, 1 cask, Levicks and Piper; 20 boxes soap, J. E. Blake; 4 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 6 packages, A. Collins; 20 kegs nails, 8 ploughs, 30 cases cordials, 20 packages 1 tierce 2 quarter-tierces tobacco, Rundle, Dangar, and Co.; 3 packages, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 2 cases drugs, E. Youngman and Co.; 50 cases cordials, W. Lavers and Co.; 1 case, Kirchner and Co.; 2 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 37 kegs nails, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 44 packages cordage, 20 bales canvas, 51 boxes candles, 40 boxes soap, 2 barrels fruit, A. S. Webster; 2 cases drapery, M. Moss; 40 window sills, 1 cask, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 1 bale, W. Drynan and Co.

November 24.—Monarch, for Melbourne: 303 bags maize, H. Beauchamp; 350 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 25 rolls lead, 2 casks white lead, Levicks and Piper; 1941 bags barley, 61 bags maize, 116 bags oats, E. M. Sayers; 488 packages rope, 50 case cigars, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.

November 24.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 5 kegs rivets, P. N. Russell; 450 bags rice, Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 3 trunks, E. Vickery; 50 half-chests tea, Keele, Campbell, and Co.; 2 bales blankets, 25 cases fruit, R. Evans; 12 cases fruit, J. Devlin; 49 trunks boots and shoes, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 14 bags flour, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 18 trunks boots, and 2 packages, S. Callaghan; 41 cases fruit, Griffiths and Weeks; 130 bags potatoes, 3 bags onions, J. M'Kanny; 5 cases wine; P. Raymond; 70 bags potatoes, Kelleher; 18 bags fish, J. Johnson; 14 casks fruit, P. Cullen; 100 bags maize, J. Wright; 44 cases cigars, Gilchrist and Co.; 70 bags potatoes, 10 bags onions, W. Short; 1 case, 1 roll zinc, Levicks; 7 bags onions, 4 bags potatoes, 4 casks 27 cases fruit, T. Beck; 1 case, Kay, Glaister, and Co.; 25 casks butter, 23 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 10 cases fruit, O. H. Hickman; 29 bags onions, R. Vesey; 11 casks, 100 cases fruit, Henry Woodward; 3 coops fowls, 4 cases eggs, Fry; 16 bags potatoes, 15 bags onions, C. Brown; 45 bags potatoes, 3 kegs butter, 2 cases eggs, C. Bond; 47 casks 88 cases fruit, R. J. Hardy; 1 box gold, value £5000, Oriental Bank.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For New Caledonia and Tahiti.—By the Milan, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Tahiti.—By the Caroline E. Foote, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Port Cooper.—By the Dart, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Port Curtis.—By the Coquette, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Hongkong.—By the Anna Lange, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Otago.—By the City of Melbourne, this day, at 6 p.m.
For New Plymouth.—By the Kate Kearney, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Wellington.—By the Burnett, on Friday, at 6 p.m.
For California.—By the Carrie Leland, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards: November 24.—Pam Flush, ship, 987 tons, Captain M'Guire, for Calcutta.

By a private letter from Boston we learn that the Junior, American whaler, had arrived on the 23rd August, the prisoners all safe.

The Hunter (s.) brings up 30 bales skins, and sundries.

The Jenny Lind arrived last night from Rockhampton and Port Curtis, leaving the latter port on Thursday last; she brings up 91 bales wool, 2 bundles skins, 5 casks tallow, and 2 casks hides. The Alexander and John, Herculean, and Kate, left in company.

Milford Haven and Australia.—The steamship Prince Alfred, Captain Jarvis, 2000 tons burthen, 400-horse power, now coaling at Neyland, will sail on Monday, the 13th instant, for Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand, to take up the duties of the Royal mail intercolonial packet service between Sydney and New Zealand. The Prince Alfred takes a full complement of passengers and cargo.—*Times, September 11th.*

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 23.—George, schooner, 98 tons, Spence, from Rockhampton.
November 24.—Clarence, steamer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 23.—Grafton, steamer, for the Clarence River.
November 23.—Eden Simpson, barque, Poole, for Melbourne, with 410 tons of coal.
November 23.—Wilhelm Kirchner, Dutch barque, Menke, for San Francisco, with 337 tons coal, 18 tons pig iron. Passengers—Captain Seaman, Captain Clinch, Mrs. Sweatman, two Misses Sweatman, 23 men, 5 women, and 8 children.
November 24.—Clarence, steamer, for Moreton Bay.
November 24.—Hargreaves, schooner, Anderson, for Hobart Town, with 200 tons coal.
November 24.—Prairie, brig, Rich, for Launceston, with 210 tons coal.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 24.—Salem, and Eagle, from Sydney; General Jessop, from Newcastle; Carl Auguste, from Calcutta, 64 days; Harriet, from Dublin, 135 days; Firda Sydenham, from London; New York, from Adelaide; Maria, port not known.

DEPARTURE.

November 24.—Deoda, for Guam.
Wind—West, moderate.

LAUNCESTON.

DEPARTURE.

November 14.—Wee Tottie, brig, 152 tons, Captain Brown, for Sydney. Passengers—J. Brown. Cargo, 190 chests tea, 1758 bags flour.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.

November 15.—Robert and Betsy, from Sydney.
November 18.—Little Pet, from Newcastle.

[illegible] SIGNALS.

DATE	TIME	WINDS	REMARKS
Nov. 24.	8.30 a.m.	N.N.W.	Moderate breeze.
	Noon.	N.N.W.	Fresh ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.W. by N.	Moderate ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

November		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
25	Thursday	4 47	6 47	11 0	11 20

Moon.—Last Quarter, 28th instant, at 3h. 39m. 48s. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1858.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Governor-General's assent to the Electoral Bill, and to the Government Railways' Bill, were brought down by the Private Secretary; as also a despatch acknowledging the receipt of the Address of thanks voted by the Legislature for the Charter conferred by her Majesty on the Sydney University.

Some discussion took place on a motion brought forward by Dr. Douglass, implying a censure on the President for being absent (the Chairman of Committees occupied his seat), and asking for leave for this day and to-morrow—it being alleged by Dr. Douglass that it was for the mere purpose of attending the so-called Conference of the Church of England. This the hon. member contended was an indignity cast upon the Council. The matter was settled for the day—by leave being granted for yesterday, and the further consideration of the application being postponed to this day. At a later period the President entered, and took his place. Dr. Douglass attempted to renew the subject, but was not permitted—he being ruled out of order.

After discussion, the Standing Orders were suspended to enable the House to pass the Appropriation Bill through all its stages; and this was effected, and the bill sent down to the Assembly without amendment.

The Parliament is, as stated by the Attorney-General, to be prorogued on Friday next, at twelve o'clock; and to be called together again for despatch of business on the 8th December, for the purpose of getting through the Estimates for 1859.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, after some discussion as to the precedence of the business on the paper, the standing orders were suspended to admit of the further consideration, in Committee, of the Railways and Public Works Loan Bills, and the bill was consequently committed, report adopted, and ordered to be read a third time this day.

The Appropriation Act was read a third time, and sent up to the Legislative Council, whence it was returned at a late hour of the evening, having passed.

The motion of Mr. Robertson, as to the annexation of a portion of the territory of New South Wales to South Australia, was withdrawn.

The Moreton Bay Administration of Justice Amendment Bill, was also withdrawn from the paper.

Mr. Plunkett moved, in a lengthy speech, the following resolutions:—

"That this House having duly considered certain depositions and letters, as well as the opinion of H. M. Attorney-General, and other documents laid before it, relating to the conduct of Dr. Harris, a magistrate of the territory, and which were brought under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the 2nd day of March last, by the bench of magistrates at Mudgee, resolves,—1. That the charge made against Dr. Harris, of having sat on the Bench and adjudicated on a case in which he was himself *materially*, if not *solely* interested, was supported by strong *prima facie* proof, contained in the proceedings laid before the Colonial Secretary, and such as to call for strict investigation. 2. That the replies of Dr. Harris (Nos. 5 and 6), dated the 2nd April, 1858, were unsatisfactory in regard to his own conduct; and as they disclosed circumstances which (if true) would be highly discreditable to other magistrates of the Bench at Mudgee, and derogatory to the administration of justice, it became a more imperative duty of the Government to cause prompt and full investigation into the whole matter. 3. That the conduct of the Government in the case exhibits a dereliction of duty, unsatisfactory to this House, and highly censurable."

After a lengthy debate the resolutions were amended on the motion of Mr. Jones, striking out resolution No. 3, but asserting that investigation into the conduct of the magistrates at Mudgee was still required. The amendment was carried by a majority of 15 to 9.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 12 o'clock.

We see no good that is likely to arise from the evasion of the question which has arisen upon the St. John's College Bill. It is, no doubt, natural for men who are looking forward to a contested election to wish to escape from any decisive expression of opinion; but this doubling will avail them nothing. Sooner or later the question must come to a vote, and that vote must be given with the certainty of exposing those who give it to much obloquy and misrepresentation; and wherever vengeance is possible, we have no doubt, from the temper which has already appeared in the discussion, that vengeance will be exacted.

No man having the slightest pretension to express an opinion can doubt that the erection of a territorial see by any foreign power is opposed to the law of nations. This doctrine has been asserted for a thousand years. It has been asserted by every kingdom. It is still maintained by the most civilised states in the world. Wherever an ecclesiastical See, instituted by the Pope of Rome, is recognised by the civil power, it is expressly in consequence of consent between the ruling sovereign of the State and the head of the Roman Catholic Church. We are not to enquire how far it is politic or not to authorise this establishment of a See. In those nations—and they include most of the greater Protestant States—where this privilege has been granted, there is a large body of Roman Catholic subjects, and in return for the permission to establish a See there has been some power vested in the sovereign with reference to the appointment of bishops. Such countries are not likely therefore to be scandalised by the unseemly spectacle of a subject of the realm raising the flag of contemptuous defiance from the episcopal throne, or to suffer that perennial danger of internal strife which must result from the clash of rival and jealous authorities.

We assert confidently that this is the law of Europe, and that it is illustrated by every epoch of European history. There has, indeed, been a recognition of the spiritual office of bishops and archbishops with more or less cordiality and dotation, but there has not been, nor can there be, any recognition of sees unless as the result of a concordat or convention with the Romish Court. We are not now enquiring what should be the policy of a great empire like England. We appeal to a notorious fact which no publicist will venture to dispute.

The bill for incorporatang St. John's College does certainly establish an archdiocese as far as it can be done by colonial law. It recognises it as a thing in existence. It invests it with rights and privileges. It connects with it the great educational institution of the country, and thus gives to it every sanction which it is possible for the Parliament to give. It is to this bill that the Queen has been asked to assent.

The language used by some in this debate is certainly most extravagant and ridiculous. The notion of coercing the British Government to ignore or violate the laws of the Empire is as childish as it is uncalled for. The system of the British Government will be determined by causes far beyond the reach of any influence of ours. It is not by such language that the true friends of religious liberty are to be conciliated. Warm in their attachment to the British throne—resolute to maintain the honour of the Queen—they regard with contempt as well as abhorrence all those wild denunciations which have so often marked the advocacy of a one-sided religious liberty.

The motion of Mr. Deniehy, as at first introduced, was only an aggravation of the evil of which it complained. While denouncing the assumption of territorial authority in the letters patent of Dr. Barker, his language implied that the grievance was not in the terms of that patent, but in the denial of the same authority to the Roman Catholic Archbishop. We are happy to find that the strong opposition from the Liberal section of the House has at least changed the form of these resolutions, and that they no longer claim directly an equality in usurpation. We can have no doubt what would be the reply of the various denominations of this colony, recognising neither of the prelates as their spiritual superior. They would at once, were the alternative pressed upon them, prefer the patent of the Queen to any other earthly authority.

The amendment of Mr. Macarthur meets the difficulties of the case so far as preparing the way for future legislation. His resolutions declare that full religious freedom and the equal rights of all religious persuasions ought to be regarded as fundamental principles in the constitution and legislation of New South Wales. Having stated the fundamental principle, it will be for a future House to apply it, and to correct whatever in the practice of our legislation is found to be inconsistent with this fundamental idea. We believe that this resolution, carried to its inevitable and legitimate consequences, will strike a final blow at the discord which is arising in our legislative bodies, and from them disturbing every section of public and private life. The law of this country, if brought to the principles asserted in Mr. Macarthur's resolutions, will at once recognize religious denominations only, as they come up before the law in our Courts, or as they are identified with civil contracts. The spiritual authority will be left intact, to operate as far and as fully as the creeds of the respective denominations prescribe. Whenever that spiritual authority is found insufficient the functions of the Church will terminate. The subject will still enjoy his rights as a man and as a citizen—free to go and come according to his own conscience, and to choose or refuse the spiritual authority with which he may come in contact. Nor can we doubt that the principle will involve the total withdrawment of all alimentary support. Religious equality, as was said in the debate, is here equality in name. Four denominations, having been duly cared for by the Legislature, have left their neighbours the privilege of payment, and allowed them, at their own cost and in their own way, to supply the means of religious instruction. The distribution of the funds so provided has been found in many instances to relieve the populous and wealthy congregations from the duty of supporting the ordinances of religion, and to leave the scattered and destitute portion of the people (where if in any case there is a necessity for such aid) to struggle with all the difficulties of voluntaryism. If, however, religious freedom and the equal rights of all religious persuasions are to be fundamental principles, there must be a very rapid termination of this system.

We are aware that it will be said this religious equality might be compassed by making a provision for all upon equal terms. Undoubtedly there is this alternative in theory, but are our legislators prepared to augment the public burdens in this direction, or are our conscientious and religious men prepared to apply the public revenues to every form of religious absurdity and pretence. The truth is, that the moment the State became incapable of judging of religious truth, and providing for the spiritual culture of the people, its functions in relation to religion terminated—at least, nothing remained but to secure to all religious beliefs the fullest tolerance, the freest stage.

This subject has been forced upon the country by the discussions upon the St. John's College Bill. It will be found that the great majority of the colonists have come to the conclusion involved in Mr. Macarthur's motion. Humanity and prudence may suggest moderation in the application of these principles where personal interests have been created. There is, notwithstanding, but one way of escape from this perpetual conflict of churches and ecclesiastics. Those who vote for Mr. Macarthur's motion should consider that they are pledged to repeal that part of the St. John's College Bill which is inconsistent with the equal rights of all religious persuasions—namely, that which recognised the existence of an archdiocese. But, while coming to this conclusion, they must not forget that it involves an amendment also of the St. Paul's College Bill—that while the laws of the British empire will not tolerate the erection of a diocese in opposition to the sovereignty of the Queen, the policy of the colony will not recognise the erection of a diocese under the authority of letters patent. We are happy to see that the Bishop of Melbourne is prepared for this solution of the difficulty, while claiming to hold his title under a Royal warrant which quashes all rivalry as usurpation.

ELECTION FOR THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

The nomination of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the Cumberland Boroughs, which seat had become vacant by Mr Dalley's acceptance of the office of Solicitor General, took place yesterday, at the Court-house at Windsor, at noon. There were about 150 persons present.

Mr. J. Ascough, Returning Officer, commenced the proceedings by reading the writ, and, in a few introductory remarks, trusted that a fair and impartial hearing would be given to the gentlemen who would address them on the occasion, and then called on

Dr. J. Dowe, who, in a eulogistic speech, proposed William Bede Dalley as a fit and proper person to represent the Cumberland Boroughs.

Mr. John Smith seconded the nomination of Mr. Dalley.

No other candidate coming forward, the Returning Officer declared Mr. Dalley duly elected to represent the constituency of the Cumberland Boroughs, the announcement being received with loud cheers.

Mr. Dalley then came forward, and was received with loud cheers. Addressing the Returning Officer and electors, he said, that he that day occupied a proud position indeed, standing before them the elected representative of the boroughs for the second time. The proud position he occupied he had been raised to on this occasion without any opposition whatever. (Hear, hear.) The authors and framers of the constitution under which they lived had wisely provided that the mere selection or appointment of an individual to occupy a responsible position in the Government of the country was not alone sufficient, but that that appointment should meet with the concurrence of the people, and be ratined by the voice of whatever constituency the individual so appointed had previously represented. He had been appointed to the vacant office of Solicitor-General, and that act of the Ministry they by their voice that day had emphatically ratified. The constitution had wisely provided that an appeal should be made from the prejudices and predilections of a Minister—it might be—to the voice of the people, which could never be given under influences of that kind. (Hear, hear.) And, although there were not very many electors there that day, yet the numbers that were present represented every section in the constituency—they stood there, in fact, as the electors of the boroughs, and as such he was proud and grateful to say they had ratified the choice of the chief Minister of the country in his appointment. (Loud cheers.) As electors he must tell them that it was their right to demand to hear from his lips, as it was his duty to assent, an explanation of the circumstances which actuated him in accepting the office of Solicitor General. It was also equally his duty, as their right to demand it of him—to explain to them, since he undertook the high and responsible office of their representative in the Legislature of the country—to explain to them his political conduct since he last addressed them. In accepting office under the present Ministry, and in explanation of the act he would place—to speak in legal phrase—two issues before them. The first issue was based upon the popularity of the measures the Ministry with whom he was associated had brought forward, whether they had been such as to secure the confidence of the public; and the second was, the confidence of the constituency or otherwise in his appointment to the office he held. Upon either of these issues a want of confidence in the Ministry, and the approval or disapproval of the appointment—as regarded himself, they were entitled to give a verdict. (Cheers.) And notwithstanding that perhaps it might be thought there was no great necessity for entering upon this subject at the present time, yet he would do so. He felt bound to do so because he thought it was only a slight manifestation of his gratitude for the distinguished honour that the constituency had conferred upon him—the more particularly as having been returned without opposition, all the delay and expense of a contested election had been spared. Before addressing himself to these two matters—that was to say—first, as to the threatened opposition, which, however, had not been raised. The spirit of opposition, he believed, had been invoked, but the spirit had not responded to the invocation. And why, because he was feign to believe that, with regard to the whole of the principles he had advocated,—the whole of the public measures he had supported,—the constituency he had the honour to represent were, from the first to the last, satisfied with the honesty of his intentions, and satisfied, too, with his votes upon every measure but one. He believed that, with regard to one vote, and with regard to his speech upon the subject matter of the vote, one section of the constituency had expressed some dissatisfaction, but with regard to which there had been a great deal of misrepresentation. With regard to his conduct on that subject—a particular section of the constituency, he believed—a section, too, with whom he might say he was more particularly identified than with any other—a section of whom he had almost a right to speak, as his fellow-countrymen—they, it appeared, had been dissatisfied with his vote, and his speech before recording his vote. And it was relying upon this assumed dissatisfaction—upon this one solitary act of his public life that an attempt had been made to get up an opposition against him at the fag end of a session, when Parliament was within a fortnight of its dissolution. Against him now, a Minister of the Government coming before that evening with a consciousness, speaking without egotism, of having discharged his trust faithfully and to the best of his ability. Against him they had attempted to get up an opposition based upon one single act of his public life. With regard to this subject he would at once address himself. He would explain to them, his constituents, what really he had done with respect to this matter upon which dissatisfaction had been expressed. It was with respect to Mr. Macarthur's resolution concerning Mr. Plunkett's removal from the chairmanship of the Board of Education. Mr. Plunkett, as they were all aware, was a gentleman who held a high and distinguished position in the colony, a gentleman I may add of whom he never spoke but in terms of the highest possible respect. Mr. Plunkett was a gentleman whose friendship he felt happy to say he at the present time enjoyed, though Mr. Plunkett had, at the outset of his career in public life, attempted to prevent his election to the Legislature of the country. This circumstance he mentioned, not because he desired to put it forward as a justification of his vote on the subject he had referred to, for he had other grounds of justification, independant of any personal feeling that could arise from that circumstance. (Cheers.) At all events Mr. Macarthur's resolution came before the Assembly declaring that Mr. Plunkett's removal from the chairmanship of the Board of Education was improper and unconstitutional. He had not the documents relative to that matter with him, and even if he had it would be but trespassing on their time to read them. They were aware that Mr Plunkett, then occupying a high position in the Government, had addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cowper, a communication of such a nature that not a single individual in the House, during the whole course of the debate on Mr. Macarthur's resolution, had even attempted to justify. That communication was an attack of a most violent and virulent character against the head of the administration—Mr. Cowper—an attack as remarkable for virulence, and as remarkable for deep personal hatred, as ever characterised any attack made against a party holding a high political position in any country. In the course of his speech in the debate referred to, he had particularly referred to, and commented upon, Mr. Plunkett's high claim to the consideration of the country in that very speech so much complained of. But he had also said, with reference to this claim, that there was one very important fact to be looked to—that Mr. Plunkett had not been that self-denying individual in the public service which his admirers were anxious to make him out to be. It ought to be remembered that Mr. Plunkett had been munificently rewarded for all his services to the country—that in fact he had retired from the public service on a most liberal—nay, a munificent pension. This was all he had said in the House in the course of the speech which it appeared had given so much umbrage to a portion of the constituency of the Cumberland Boroughs. (Cheers). And what was the fact as regarded the statement he made in the House—why, that Mr. Plunkett himself, a very short time ago, when appearing before the electors of the North Riding, admitted, in words precisely similar to those he had made use of, the truth of his assertion. But of course it was all the difference for him to say it—and Mr. Plunkett himself or Mr. Donaldson saying it. So far from his entertaining the slightest personal hostility to Mr. Plunkett, he would say, in all sincerity, that there were few men in the Assembly for whom he would be disposed to make greater sacrifices to secure his (Mr. Plunkett's) presence in the Assembly than he would for Mr. Plunkett. (Cheers.) In saying this now, it could not be charged against him that he was using mere claptrap for the purpose of enlisting their favourable opinions as a candidate, for he was now their chosen and elected representative. (Loud cheers.) He was not now seeking their suffrages in the hope of defeating an opponent—the mythical opponent of whom he had heard so much. No, he was addressing them without any hopes of this kind, as their elected member, and in making this statement he of course had no purpose to serve. If it were otherwise indeed they might be inspired with the idea that he was not sincere in his professions of regard to Mr. Plunkett; but Mr. Plunkett himself was as sensible as any man of the truth of this assertion. He attached the highest value to Mr. Plunkett's friendship, and he was happy to tell those who would have based an opposition upon a supposed hostility, that he now possessed the friendship of that hon. and learned gentleman. (Cheers. Now, anomalous as it might appear, and, indeed, it was in the highest degree anomalous the opposition with which he was threatened to be met with was an Irish opposition—an opposition to be directed against one who had been, as a native of the colony, more than any other man in it, identified with the Irishmen of the colony. (Cheers.) But what of that, in the minds of those who were from party motives opposed to him, and to those with whom he acted?—this identification, cemented as it was with the purest friendship for that section of the people—all was to be sacrificed, and an opposition was to have been got up based upon a single act, to which some offence had been taken. But this he could tell his opponents that no opposition would have been of any avail in endangering his return, for the moment he had heard of the opposition sought to be got up against him, he had taken the precaution of placing himself in communication with the electors in different parts of the boroughs, and from the information he had received, he was happy to say that his return was perfectly secure, so far as the votes of the Irish electors of the constituency went. (Loud cheers.) He had been informed, from various quarters of the constituency, assuring him that his election was secure, no matter what opponent might be induced to contest the election with him. (Cheers.) This explanation, on a point which he was under no compulsion to refer to, he thought was due to the members of the Irish section of the constituency who were present on that occasion. He would now refer to other matters. They were aware that a few weeks ago an adverse vote in the Assembly had placed the Ministry of the country in a difficulty. That adverse vote, though it suited the views of the Opposition to say that it was directed against the Administration generally, was directed against one particular member of that Administration—a leading member in it, and who, in consequence of such adverse vote, retired from office, and left a vacancy in the Government of the country. The Monday morning after that vote had been come to by the House, and which was come to on the Saturday morning previous, he was invited by the Colonial Secretary to accept the office he now held—Solicitor General. He would not attempt to conceal from them that to him it must have been an object of ambition to occupy a place in the Administration of his native country, but he could sincerely assure them that, though he might have looked forward to occupying such a position, he little thought that the object of his ambition was so near his grasp as it had proved to be by the occurrences of the last two weeks. As he said before, he was invited to accept the vacant office of Solicitor-General; but, before giving an answer, he took time to consult with his friends—the result of which was that, they were all unanimous in advising him to accept of it. After mature consideration with his friends—after a considerable period for reflection, he ultimately came to the resolution of declining the offer of the Colonial Secretary. He declined the honor, but what was the consequence? Why it was immediately said that his reason for declining the honor was, that he was apprehensive of receiving rough treatment at the hands of the constituency, in the event of his going before them. No doubt a very good and valid reason, had he entertained such apprehensions himself. But he apprehended nothing of the sort, and if those prophets who were pleased to take that view of it were now present, and saw the quiet and orderly manner in which they were conducting the public business, and could witness the attentive and patient hearing accorded to him in making his explanation—an explanation which he hoped would be satisfactory to the electors, (cheers.) they would be disappointed at the non-realization of their prophecies. (Loud cheers.) He had no apprehension as to the feelings of the constituency, but he had come boldly before them now as a member of the Government. He had good reason for putting faith in the electors of the borough, for when he first stood before them he was one of the defeated candidates of Sydney; but why was he then a defeated candidate? Because he would not sacrifice his friends to the popular excitement of the moment. It was then that he was invited to stand for the boroughs, and was subsequently triumphantly returned. (Cheers.) But, with regard to his acceptance of office, some three or four days after he had declined to accept the office he now held, he was waited on by a man who he might say was regarded as one of the most high-minded and talented natives of the colony—one of the first representative men of the colony who had joined the administration of the country—he alluded to the Hon. Mr. John Robertson. That gentleman waited on him, and told him that if he (Mr. Dalley) persisted in his refusal to accept the vacant office in the Government under Mr. Cowper, he (Mr. Robertson) would immediately send in his resignation of the office for Lands and Public Works, a resignation which they all knew would, under the circumstances, involve the resignation of the Ministry. It was under such circumstances, and with a view to assist at a time of very great public difficulty, the Government, in carrying through important measures, that he had at last yielded and consented to take office. Some of the measures, of the first importance to the country, were all but completed—one of them being an enactment which would have the effect of changing the entire character of the affairs of the country—as he believed. It was with a view of keeping the present Ministry in office, and with a view of perfecting a great measure, which had been supported by the unanimous approval of the whole country, that he had consented to join the administration, and had accepted the office of Solicitor-General, an appointment which they had but a few minutes ago ratified. (Cheers.) Now with regard to the administration of the country, they were entitled to receive some explanation at his hands. The present administration was one which, perhaps, had introduced some acts which might not have met with public approval; and with regard to one measure, he might say that such was the case. It was an administration at the head of which was a gentleman, who had been throughout his whole life in the public service, and who had given more of his time, and had sacrificed more in every sense, in the service of the country, than any other man in or out of the Assembly. (Cheers.) An administration which had passed through both Houses of the Legislature, in the most triumphant manner, a measure which although it had been most ardently desired by the country, had been met with the most virulent opposition. That measure—the Electoral Bill—was now, however, the law of the land. (Cheers.) That was the Administration he had joined—an Administration which, in the House, had been met with an opposition of a most peculiar character. It had been met with an opposition without any definite organisation or plan of action—but which had engaged in desultory attacks, without end or object, and without preparation, and which attacks only resulted in the obstruction of public business. It was an Administration which had perfected great measures, notwithstanding all the witticisms and the jeers of the hon. member for the South Riding, Mr. Donaldson, who was so fond of indulging in metaphor, and who had compared Mr. Cowper, the head of the Government, to a permanent way on a railway line, and his colleagues to the rolling stock,—borrowing the stock phrase of engineers with reference to railways. And this brought him to a question often mooted in the Assembly with reference to Mr. Cowper's retention of office when obliged to sever himself at times from his colleagues. With regard to Mr. Cowper's retention of office under these circumstances, he must say that there was nothing unconstitutional nothing improper in it. By these changes, Mr Cowper was often placed in positions of great difficulty; but as there never had been any obstruction to the public business from this source, the country had nothing to complain of. On the contrary, Mr. Cowper was entitled to praise, and he had also a right to remain at the head of affairs as long as he retained the confidence of the majority of members in the House and of the people out of doors. (Cheers.) Individuals might change, but principles were eternal. If under Mr. Cowper's administration, Mr. Robertson professed the same principles as Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray, who was formerly Minister of Land and Public Works, and both professed similar principles to Mr. Cowper—surely the Minister was entitled when one gentleman resigned, to appoint the other. In the same way, if Mr. Martin thought proper to retire, Mr. Cowper was justified in appointing in that gentleman's place the present Attorney-General, Mr. Lutwyche, if the latter was found fitted to fulfil the duties of the office. The retirement of Mr. Martin, or in fact the retirement of all his colleagues—if others were found capable to occupy their places, would not necessitate the retirement of Mr. Cowper himself. (Cheers.) But even if there was anything unconstitutional or improper in the proceedings—the peculiar circumstances of the country, and the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the Assembly justified Mr. Cowper in adopting the course he did. (Cheers.) He was convinced that the general, he might say the universal, impression of the people of the colony was that there was no man in the Assembly, no man in the colony, who was so well fitted to occupy the position filled by Mr. Cowper as that gentleman himself. (Cheers.) This was a fact which every individual in the Assembly must recognise—which that gentleman's bitterest opponents were forced to concede and acknowledge. The very best proof of this was to be found in the fact that when Mr. Donaldson was called upon to form the first administration the first man to whom he went and offered the Colonial Secretaryship was Mr. Charles Cowper. It was all very well now, when the present Premier seemed to have an eternal tenure of office, to express doubts of his (Mr. Cowper's) fitness, and to say it was time for him to resign. This act of Mr. Donaldson's spoke more in favour of Mr. Cowper than all the gentleman's eloquence against him in opposition. He would now proceed to advert to some of the measures that had been brought in, and his action with regard to them, so that they might have an opportunity of judging of his conduct as their representative—and offering it as an earnest that he would pursue the same course in the future as that which had already gained him their confidence. At an early period of the session a discussion arose upon a subject of very great importance, as he conceived, to the future representation of the colony. The matter had reference to the establishment of the Sydney University. With reference to the establishing the University, it was discovered that the charter of the University had been tampered with by the Senate. They were aware that the illustrious founder of the University, as Mr. Wentworth might properly be called, for it was that gentleman who introduced a bill for establishing a University—in that bill the great principle asserted and sought to be carried out by Mr. Wentworth was, that men of all religious creeds should there meet on equal grounds—that there should be no sectarianism—that there should be no possibility of the slightest approximation to religious differences in the conducting of the University. But as he said before, it was discovered that the senate of the University had inserted a by-law in the most improper and illegal manner—a provision which required from those young men who might seek distinction in the University a certificate, which the senate were pleased to call in a vague way a certificate of religious competency. This they did without setting forth in any way who the individual or individuals should be who were to give these certificates such a provision as by law they were well convinced was utterly illegal and invalid. But being engaged in preparing a bill which had no reference to the University as a university, the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Bill, they inserted a provision in it by which they endeavoured to give to this by-law all the force and validity of an Act of Parliament. Thus the original bill was tampered with, but in the course of a reference he had to make to the statute in question he discovered this attempt, and at once brought the matter before the House. He immediately afterwards introduced a short Act entitled the Affiliated Colleges Amendment Act to repeal this provision and to restore to the University its charter as originally designed. Out of this question of the University, however, arose another religious difficulty, in touching upon which he must disclaim all sectarian feeling. They were aware that a bill had been introduced to establish within the University affiliated colleges, in compliance with the Act of Parliament. In that bill the most Reverend Dr Polding the head of the Roman Catholic Church in this colony, was styled as he was always styled here, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney. The particular portion of the colony over which Archbishop Polding exercised spiritual jurisdiction was properly described—described in a way which every person clearly understood. The Act passed both Houses of the Legislature, and it was sent home to receive the Royal assent; but with it at the same time was sent home a remonstrance, in which an individual, occupying a high ecclesiastical position, protested against the act of the Local Parliament in assenting to the bill. The remonstrance had some effect with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Stanley, who intimated through a despatch to the Governor General, that it was desirable that another bill should be passed, omitting the designation of Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney. Now, he must say that he had no desire to place Archbishop Polding in a position which he could not legally occupy. He had no desire to do anything which would give that reverend gentleman any precedence over the primate of any other church. He would be the last, indeed he was not generally considered to be a violently religious man—to put himself out of the way to do anything of the sort. (Cheers.) He would, on the contrary, be one of the first to put himself out of the way to prevent anything of the kind being done. That intimation of Lord Stanley he looked upon in the highest degree unconstitutional, and an improper interference with the rights of the colonial Parliament, and he and others at once protested against it. The subject had not yet been finally decided by the Assembly, inasmuch as the House had been counted out on every evening that the question had been brought before it, but it was the intention of his honorable friend who was standing before him (Mr Egan) to take prompt action in this matter in the early part of the next session. As a Minister of the Crown, he would lend all the assistance in his power towards placing on the records of the House their objection to any such interference on the part of the home Government with the measures of the local Parliament. (Cheers.) He would now pass on to a matter of greater importance—to the consideration of a measure which was dear and precious to every one who had the welfare of representative government at heart. He alluded to the great measure of the session, a measure which he might say Parliament had been specially summoned to consider—and which was now the law of the land, of course they were aware that he alluded to the Electoral Bill. When that measure was first introduced by Mr. Cowper, they would remember that a most violent debate ensued in the House. All who supported it and the Ministers were denounced by the Opposition as revolutionary characters. The bill was denounced as one involving an [illegible] and terrible revolution. Indeed, he would never forget the tragic action and speech of the hon. member for the South Riding, Mr. Donaldson, in denunciation of the bill. But he found from the reports in the *Sydney Morning Herald*—that without any essential alteration in the bill, Mr. Donaldson has expressed himself to the effect that he had so accustomed himself to the bill, that he was now satisfied that it was perfectly harmless, and he was quite prepared to embrace it. Now, he never had witnessed so strange and singular an alteration in the mind of a public man, as the change in Mr. Donaldson's mind with regard to the Electoral Bill. When the bill was first introduced, he (Mr. Donaldson) threatened that he would shake the dust off his feet, and exile himself from the country, before it was for ever blasted by such a measure. Yet now, without the bill having undergone any essential or material alteration, with the same great principles which so terrified the honorable member—that true and glorious principle by right of which every man should have a voice in sending to the Legislature the representatives of the country, (cheers)—the great principle was still untouched and unaltered—that principle so vehemently and eloquently denounced was still the principle of the bill, just as when it left the hands of Mr. Cowper—even [illegible] that principle—"To what base uses may we not come at last, Horatio?"—Mr. Donaldson has consented to commit himself to, and to embrace the bill. This was a strong testimony in favour of that great measure—the testimony of an opponent, and which renders it altogether unnecessary for him to advance a single word in support of it. There were one or two principles added to the bill since it came before the House—first—one of these was the representation of the mining population—a principle proposed by Mr. Parkes, and to which he gave his cordial support. Another additional clause to the bill was that which provided a distinct representation to the University—a privilege, however, which that institution would not be in a position to claim for some time to come. He had given this matter the most serious consideration—he supported the clause, and he must say that the more he thought on it the more he felt convinced he was right in the course he had adopted, though differing from his friends. The reason he had supported the clause arose from an anxious desire to incite emulation in the minds of the youths of the colony, and to attach them to studies which might lead them to seek the highest honours of the University. (Cheers.) He believed that most vigorous efforts had been made by those who had gone before them to extend scholastic education throughout the colony. They had, to some considerable extent, succeeded, but yet they had not witnessed the revolution that was threatened as a consequence—they saw no revolution, but such a revolution as he personified, standing in the position that he did that day. He could no more, a short time since, have anticipated the position he then found himself in, than he could now anticipate that in five years hence he would be Lord High Admiral of England. (Cheers.) This was the great reason which actuated him in voting for the clause which provided a representative for the University of Sydney—a principle which he admitted to some extent approximated to a representation of interests. A bill was introduced into the Assembly for the introduction and establishment of District Courts throughout the colony—that measure, when perfected, he believed, would be of incalculable benefit to the country. He believed that at the present time society suffered more from vexatious delays in the courts of justice in this colony than the people of any other country in the world. The District Courts Bill would have the effect of bringing, as the ordinary phrase went, cheap justice to every man's door. Proper persons are to be appointed to administer justice in the District Courts, while the cost at present involved by litigation would be greatly lessened both to the suitor and the sued. Another measure had been introduced which it appeared was not quite so popular, judging from a report he had read of certain proceedings which took place in that town a few evenings ago, with regard to municipal institutions. If that report was not exaggerated it would appear that the people of the town did not look with favour on the attempt to establish a municipal corporation in Windsor. He regretted that this was so, because any person taking even but a slight survey of the town, must come to the conclusion that a local government would not, at all events, place it in a worse position than it was in at the present time. He would not now say more, he had placed his public conduct as their representative before them, and he was convinced—indeed he had strong proof of it—that the verdict of the constituency would be favourable. He was deeply grateful to them for the proud position which, by their voice, he that day occupied. From that position he might be permitted to address a few words of encouragement to the youths of his native land. The time had now arrived when the avenues to the high places of the State were opened to them. The best incentive to honourable exertion on their part, was the absolute certainty of reward. How many brave and brilliant countrymen of his, whose wisdom might have governed, and whose eloquence might have shed a lustre upon his country's councils have longed to see this day and had not seen it? On the banks of far off rivers—amid the deep solitudes of the forest, engaged in the humblest occupations, they wore out those lives which the country would have cherished—men whom there were none to praise and very few to love, but whose lives might and ought to have been portions of our history. The times were indeed changed. Labour sedulously, speak bravely, basing all things upon the grand principle of honor as applied to public life, and the Government of the country would rest in the hands of the youths of Australia. (Loud cheers followed the conclusion of the honorable member's address.)

In answer to a general call from the assemblage Mr. Deniehy briefly addressed the electors, in the course of which he was repeatedly cheered.

In conclusion Mr. Dalley moved and Mr. Deniehy seconded, "That a vote of thanks be accorded to the Returning Officer for his impartial conduct in presiding over the proceedings," which was duly responded to by three cheers.

The meeting then separated.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, outfitters, and the trade to their extensive two days' sale of fancy drapery goods, slops &c., &c., just landed, ex Free Trader, Light of the Age, and British Merchant, to take place at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, this day, Thursday, and to-morrow, Friday, commencing each day at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

Oil and Colourmen's Goods.—Chatto and Hughes have requested us to direct the particular attention of purchasers to their sales of the above goods, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct particular attention to their sales, this day, on Lamb's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, of linseed oil, turpentine, sheet lead, zinc, tinplates, cement, slates, &c.; also, the balance of the cargo of timber, ex Daylight, from New York. Purchasers are requested to be punctual in attendance. For further particulars see advertisements.—Adv.

Pianofortes, Bedsteads, Floorcloth, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to direct the attention of buyers of pianos, upholsterers, and others to his sales, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Thursday, November 25, 1858, at 11 o'clock, viz., rosewood, mahogany, and walnut pianofortes, Winfield's patent iron bedsteads, floorcloth, &c., &c. No reserve.—Adv.

ALPACAS and LLAMAS.—The undersigned inform squatters, stock breeders, &c., that in all November they expect a large flock of the above valuable animals. This, the first flock ever imported into these colonies, has been collected with the utmost care, and at an enormous expense. The laws of Peru and Bolivia, forbidding the exportation of these animals, it is probable that this will be the last lot brought into Australia. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.—A Public BATHING HOUSE is in the course of erection in Darling Harbour, at Buckley's (late Toby's) Wharf, north of the Gas Company's Wharf, and will be finished in a few days. Mr. B. would particularly call the attention of the residents at Miller's Point and the public generally to the above, which will save the long walk to the Domain in such scorching heat as we have at this time of the year. The charges will be very liberal.

IREDALE and CO., George street, have now on hand, Baths of every description. It is well known that salt-water bathing has its good effects increased by an occasional fresh-water bath. Shower Baths, Hip Baths, and Foot Baths in great variety, and at moderate prices.—IREDALE and CO., opposite the Market.

DYING! DYING! DYING!—W. C. ELDRIDGE, the Man who Dies for the Ladies, and Revives for the Gentlemen, 187, York-street, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel; 185 South Head Road, three doors from Bourke street.—Dying cheap, to meet the deadness of the times. ELDRIDGE'S Blue and Black Reviver; for restoring the colour to gentlemen's apparel. Sold in bottles, 1s. and 2s. each, with directions for use.

MEDICO-GALVANIC MACHINE, by Horne and Co.—a very superior instrument, capable of being adjusted to any effect required, complete, in mahogany case; two separate Smee's batteries, Radford's uterine directors, and others particularly suited for professional use. J. S. NORRIE, practical chemist, 341, Pitt-street.

NEW GOODS, ex COLUMBIAN.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. respectfully inform the public that they have now opened and marked their monthly shipment ex Columbian, consisting of choice jewellery, gold and silver watches, surveying instruments, Society of Arts' microscopes, Sykes' hydrometers, glass ditto, silver plate, and a variety of other goods to supply deficiencies, thus making their stock the largest and most complete in their line of any in the southern hemisphere. 354, George-street.

TO the PUBLIC GENERALLY.—Observe, the allowance is now made to the extent of two shillings per ton of coals or load of wood cash on delivery. N.B.—The object is thus to do away with the cost of collection, &c.
Please refer to the price list, below:—
£1 16s per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals
£1 12s. ditto ditto household coals, recommended
£1 8s. ditto ditto, second quality, very good
19s. blacksmiths', through a large screen
21s. bakers' billet wood, 70 to the load
£1 per load for the best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut
18s. ditto, for second quality of wood
Charcoal, coke, and breeze, equally cheap.
N.B.—Weight guaranteed; every bag weighed.
WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street West.

BELLAMBI COALS.—NOTICE.—Directors of Steam Companies, proprietors of Steamers, and Steam Engines, in New South Wales and the adjoining colonies, are respectfully requested to observe, previous to entering into contracts for the supply of steam coal for the ensuing year, that the proprietors of the Bellambi Coal Mines are making such arrangements that, by the commencement of the year, they will be enabled to enter into contracts to supply this very superior steam coal, at the Port of Bellambi, in Illawarra; where it can be shipped in large vessels, or it can be obtained in Sydney afloat, or from a large depot alongside of deep water, where a supply under covered sheds will be kept.

Sea-going steamers will be supplied with a large sized coal similar to that supplied to the Royal Mail Company.

This coal contains no sulphur to injure boiler flues or furnace bars, no earthy matter to make clinkers. The seams now working are eight feet six inches thick of pure coal, and, for making steam with a moderate consumption, they are only equalled by the best Welsh coal.

Any company here or in the neighbouring colonies wishing to test this coal, can have small cargoes sent them by applying to Mr. HALE, Bellambi; or to Messrs. CROFT and SON, agents, Sydney.

NOTE.—The following is a copy of a letter received from Captain Wake, of s. s. Tynemouth, 1858:—

"S.S. Tynemouth, Penang, 21st September.

"DEAR SIRS—Having given the Bellambi coals I had from you in Sydney a fair trial in the S.S. Tynemouth, I have much pleasure in acquainting you with the result, and, on the whole, consider them about equal to the generality of English Newcastle coals.

"I tested them frequently with the Newcastle coals, of which I have a cargo, and have found them in every respect superior, being perfectly clear of clinker. They burn away to a white ash, and, compared to the other coal I have, create but little smoke, and not much dirt to block up the boiler tubes, and, in my opinion, after careful measurement, are fully ten per cent. better than the Newcastle coal for steam purposes.

"It is impossible to keep up the same pressure of steam with the Newcastle as with the Bellambi coal.

"The consumption of the Bellambi coal averages about the same as English or Welsh coal.

"I am, Sirs, yours very truly,
"JOHN WAKE, Commander S.S. Tynemouth.
"Messrs. Croft and Sons, Sydney."

WATERLOO MILLS WOOLWASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned is prepared to receive any amount of wool in grease, either to handwash, or scour, all cartage free. Charges as usual. Clean fleece wool, classed and repacked, for the English market. N.B.—Wool bought and sold on commission. The proprietor resides on the establishment, and superintends. THOMAS HAYES.

BURT and CO.'S NEW CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM, 272, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.—One hundred English and Colonial-built vehicles of all descriptions, now on view, for private sale, at considerably reduced prices. Every vehicle purchased at this establishment will be put in thorough working order previous to delivery.

PORTRAITURE.—Crayon Coloured Collodiotypes, Portraits on paper, Stereoscopic Portraits, &c., &c. singly or in groups, taken daily, in any weather, at Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHER'S New Gallery. Views of Sydney and its neighbourhood on hand, or taken especially to order, on moderate terms. A large assortment of Cameras, Lenses, Chemicals, and Photographic Material on SALE. Instruction given in the art. 392 George-street. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flour and Saw Mills, and machinery of every description. N.B.—A general assortment of engines flour and saw mills, stoves, circular saws, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, and all sorts of hardware, always on hand.

SCORE'S WASHING CRYSTAL.—It saves time, labour, and soap, and will not injure the finest fabric. The undersigned, receiving regular shipments of this article, is prepared to execute orders either for home use or exportation. G. R. ELLIOTT, 252 George-street.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 416 and 418, George-street.—Bar, sheet, and hoop iron; spring, cast shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

ELLIOTT'S FAMILY HOTEL, Wollongong.—Board and Apartments for Families and Gentlemen (superior). Terms moderate.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—Dr. Bailey, physician to George the Third, was celebrated for his skill in treating Bilious and Liver Complaints, and has left behind him a very valuable recipe for Antibillious Pills This REDFORD and BURRELL have secured direct through her Majesty's chemist at Windsor who for years made them according to the doctor's prescription. Prepared on by REDFORD and BURRELL (late Foss, Son and Co 21 Pitt-street Sydney, and sold in boxes at 1s. and 2s. each. Also Gov[illegible] the HERALD Office.

NEW JEWELLERY and WATCHES!—WALKER and JONES, watch and clock makers, manufacturing goldsmiths, &c., 338, George-street, and branch establishments, 68, Cornhill, and 46, Prince-street, Leicester-square, London, beg to inform the public they have received, ex mail steamer, an extensive assortment of first-class ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches, comprising all the latest improvements in the science of Horology; bracelets, necklets, dress and miniature brooches, and gold guard chains, of new and elegant designs; a choice assortment of most exquisite Roman, Mosaic, and cameo brooches, mounted in standard gold; gem and signet rings, shirt studs and sleeve links in great variety, and gold lockets of novel and beautiful patterns.

W. and J. beg most respectfully to invite an inspection of these goods, as they have been manufactured with the greatest care, expressly for them, and are, therefore, of such a character, both for excellence of workmanship and superior quality of gold, that they can safely recommend them to their friends and customers.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—To be Disposed of, Stock-in-trade, Goodwill, and Lease, of a General Store, in one of the most populous and thriving districts near Sydney. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN FRAZER, No 95, York-street; or to Messrs. DREUTLER and CO. Wynyard-lane.

J. G. MARZETTI and SON'S superior London-bottled ALE and PORTER.—CAUTION.—In consequence of the numerous piracies on this old and favourite brand by persons making use of fictitious labels, Messrs. J. G. Marzetti and Sons have adopted the use of Betts' Patent Metallic Capsule, and none of their beer is genuine unless the cork is so covered and stamped with their name and trade mark.
Shipments of the above to arrive per Forest Monarch and other vessels.
GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE, ex S. O. Glover:
(20) Twenty casks Collins' D handled round point cast-steel shovels, 200 dozen
(25) Twenty-five casks genuine Collins' picks, 50 dozen.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

NOW LANDING, and on SALE, ex Robertina, from Adelaide—
700 bushels of prime Adelaide wheat
150 tons fine flour, Whitford's brand
70 ditto ditto ditto, Reid and Hughes' ditto.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Messrs. MACARTHURS', Camden Park.—The undersigned invites attention to the above well known Wines.—Prices as under:—

	In Wood.	Per gall.
WHITE WINES—	Hogsheads from	5s. 8d.
	Quarters ,, ...	5s. 10d.
	Octaves ,, ...	6s. 3d.
	In Bottle.	Per dozen.
	In 1, 2, and 3 doz. cases ...	20s. 0d.
RED WINE—	,, ,, ...	26s. 6d.
MUSCAT—	,, ,, ...	40s. 0d.
	pints ,, ...	22s. 0d.

Ten per cent. reduction upon the foregoing prices for cash, and bank interest charged upon all accounts after six months.
R. HUTCHINSON, sole agent, Bridge-street, Sydney.

SPARS.—New Zealand Kauri, ex Clarendon, from 30 to 90 feet. A. S. WEBSTER, 12, Macquarie-place.

TASMANIAN OATEN HAY.—To Shippers of Live Stock, Livery Stable Keepers, and Corn Dealers.—The undersigned have ON SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, 100 tons, prime quality, Van Diemen's Land Oaten Hay. It will be positively sold, to close an account.
DURHAM and IRWIN, 66 King-street West.

COALS.—Two small Cargoes for SALE. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

ASH and Deal Oars, and Paddles, at the Boat Building Yard, 24, Sussex-street. THOMAS DAY, jun.

FREEZING VASES.—The undersigned has just received a large number of Simpson's Patent Freezing Vases. These simple and beautiful machines are capable of producing ice in a few minutes, and are peculiarly adapted for this climate; they also form an elegant piece of furniture for the dining room, and in a sick chamber are invaluable. G. R. ELLIOTT, 252, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australia.

GUINNESS'S XXX DUBLIN PORTER, warranted genuine. Also, Kinahan's Dublin LL Whisky, equal to any brand. H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, at Duntroon, Queanbeyan: 1 imported English Durham bull, 4 years old; 19 colonial-bred Durham bulls; 30 powerful mares and geldings, broken in to harness, &c.; 1 very powerful coaching stallion, 2 years old; 1200 fat wethers, averaging 70 lbs.; 1000 maiden ewes. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

DEAN'S FURNITURE, Bedstead, and Bedding House.—A great variety constantly on hand. Experienced packers. WILLIAM DEAN, cabinetmaker, &c., Old City Theatre, Market-street.

TIMBER.—American and Colonial, Doors, Sashes, &c., reduced prices. WARBURTON'S timber wharf, Pyrmont.

MERRI MILLS FLOUR.—This superfine brand on SALE. H. BEAUCHAMP, agent for manufacturers, 41, King-street.

STATION for SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE a very superior Cattle Station, in one of the best southern districts, with 1200 head, more or less, of well bred quiet cattle, and all the requisite improvements, within an easy distance of Sydney; price, moderate.
115, York-street.

TWO STATIONS for SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM will have for SALE, at an early day, two very superior Northern Cattle Runs not overstocked.
115, York-street.

STORE CATTLE for SALE.—1000 head from one year upwards, bred from A. A. Company's bulls.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

PLOUGHS. PLOUGHS.—Ransomes and Sims' iron ploughs of all kinds
Crosskill's wooden ditto ploughs
Grey's prize match, Scotch pattern ploughs
Irish, light iron, one and two horse ploughs.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

REAPERS and MOWERS.—Caryl's Ohio reaper and mower, the winner of all the prizes in England and America, for SALE, and on view.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of Land for SALE, on long credit, or in exchange for labour; to respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

FOR SALE—A General Ironmonger's Business.—W. E. Pott's Assignment.—The trustees under the above deed of assignment will be happy to treat, by tender, for the purchase of the business and stock-in-trade of Mr. W. E. Potts, West Maitland, which, being imported with a perfect knowledge of local wants, will be found to comprise saleable stock only. To desirable parties the terms will be liberal, for which and further particulars apply to DAVID COHEN and CO., West Maitland; or to JOHN A. BUTTREY and CO., 23, Wynyard-lane.

FOR SALE, the Good-will, with stock, of a Country Store, situated in an agricultural district, on the main road from Sydney to Bathurst. To a person with moderate capital this would be a good opportunity, as there is no other store in the neighbourhood. For particulars apply by letter, addressed to STORE, Post Office, Meadow Flat.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FRIDAY'S Produce and Stock Sale.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Mart and Yards, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock,
Consignments of hides, sheepskins, hay, maize, bran, horses, cows, calves, pigs, &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY'S Horse Sales
At Burt and Co.'s Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh-streets.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 11 o'clock,
A lot of useful country horses
2 handsome cobs, from Hunter River
Several able, light, harness horses
And a few weighty draught horses.

Country Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A batch of thoroughly broken young horses, from the stud of E. W. Weston, Esq., Horsley. They consist of 9 powerful well-bred colts and fillies, all broken in, and one very excellent saddle and gig horse.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular sale by auction every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Wollongong and Maitland horses
Heavy draught horses
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

To Dairymen and others.
Prime Milch Cows and Calves.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Two very prime milch cows, just arrived from Camden. They are perfectly quiet, in full milk, and just suited for either a private family or the dairy.

Household Furniture, Building Materials, Hand-cart, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of good furniture, the property of a lady leaving the colony.
Also,
A quantity of building materials, hand-cart, stored boxes, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction at the New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 good young sound horses, just arrived from the country
4 draught horses, Draitt-street trial
1 pair of splendid black mares, good in any harness
Also, the usual lot of town and country horses
Gigs, carriages, dogcarts, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. J. Armstrong, V. S., can be consulted daily at this establishment.

Horses.—Just arrived.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from Thos. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction at the New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
7 young sound horses, just arrived from the Hunter River, all broken-in to saddle, single and double harness, 4 to 6 years old, in excellent condition; among them are some good cart and gig horses, to be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Campbelltown.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from John Bray, Esq., to sell at an early day
73 head of prime fat bullocks.

By order of the Mortgagee.
Those Two Substantial 2-storied Brick Houses, Nos. 43 and 45, situate in Macleay-street or Darlinghurst Road, Woolloomooloo.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, Pitt and Bridge streets, on MONDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, situate in the city of Sydney, having a frontage of 35½ feet frontage to Macleay-street, more or less, by a depth of 70 feet, more or less, to a reserve lane at rear, on which are erected two substantial brick houses, each containing 4 rooms, with convenient enclosed yards, a good well of water, so placed to supply both houses.
The above property is a first-rate neighbourhood, and would prove a most paying investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Full particulars as to title, apply to Messrs. Milford and Croft, solicitors, Pitt-street.

Positive Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.

Valuable City Property for the Working Man, May's-lane, Parramatta-street, opposite the Brisbane Distillery.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, Pitt and Bridge streets, on MONDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
A snug brick house, of three large rooms, substantially built, a convenient yard at back, and water laid on, situate in May's-lane, close to Parramatta-street.
The Auctioneer would strongly recommend the above property, as worthy of notice, either as an investment, in a locality where houses are never empty, or for the mechanic, who at a small outlay can purchase a snug freehold, and be no longer under rent.
For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer; or Messrs. Milford and Croft, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.
Two Acres of Vineyard Land, adjoining Lindsay, Nemo, and Water Reserve, Tarban Creek, Parramatta River, close to the Hunter's Hill Wharf.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, Pitt and Bridge streets, on MONDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
A block of land, containing two acres of first-class vineyard land. It is situate close to the head of Tarban Creek, to the road from Kissing Point to Hunter's Hill; has a never-failing fresh-water creek running through the land, which terminates at the water reserve supplying Tarban Creek Asylum.
Land in this neighbourhood has lately become so valuable in consequence of continued application, makes this a desirable opportunity for parties on the look-out for a choice spot, this having been selected with great care.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, or Messrs. Milford and Croft, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.
Seven and a half Acres of the most Alluvial Market Garden Land in the Parish of Botany, being portion of Lewis Gordon's Fifty Acre grant, and adjoining the properties of R. J. Want, Esq., M.L.C., the Waterloo Estate, Messrs. Hughes and Hosking's fifty-one acres, with frontage on three sides to Government roads connected and adjacent to the Botany Road.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, Pitt and Bridge streets, on MONDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, containing 7½ acres, commencing at the south-west corner of Lewis Gordon's 50 acres, and bounded on the south by a Government Road, one chain wide, bearing east 3 chains 50 links; on the east by a line north 21 chains 48 links; on the north by a line west 3 chains 50 links; and on the west by a Government road one chain wide, dividing same from R. J. Want's, Esq., land, bearing south 21 chains 48 links to commencing point, same being portion of 50 acres of land granted by the Crown to the said Lewis Gordon, Esq.
The Auctioneer can safely recommend the above property as a desirable investment to either gardeners, dairymen, or speculators, inasmuch as the greatest portion of this land is of that rich alluvial black soil so seldom brought to the hammer. About 4 acres is a rich flat, cleared, trenched, enclosed with a substantial three-rail fence, and now in a high state of cultivation.
The remaining portion contains a fine sloping piece of land, well adapted for a gentleman's residence; there is a substantial weatherboard cottage, on the north side of this property, containing 3 rooms, out-buildings, &c., which upon inspection will be found in every way worthy the description given of it.
For particulars of title, apply to the Auctioneer; or Messrs. Milford and Croft, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

☞ On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3000 Rolls Paperhangings, well assorted.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3000 pieces paperhangings, newest designs, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

To Photographic Artists and others.

_ The Stock-in-Trade of a Gentleman leaving the profession. Also, Household and Office Furniture, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A first-class camera and stand, with apparatus and all the necessary chemicals—all complete in a trunk. A detailed list can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Also, morocco and other cases, photographs, framed specimens, household and office furniture, and a variety of sundries.
Terms at sale.

_ At Singleton, Patrick's Plains.—Important Sale.
Under Deed of Assignment and by order of the Assignees appointed in the Estate of Mr. H. R. Craddock.
☞ The Stores, Dwelling-house, Stock-in-trade, Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, Harness, &c.

The whole for imperative Sale at Singleton, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th; THURSDAY, the 9th; and FRIDAY, the 10th of December, each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

_ A most desirable opportunity to any Merchant or Warehouseman to establish a trustworthy young man in an old and well-paying establishment.
To Capitalists, Storekeepers, Settlers, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the assignees to sell by public auction, on the premises, known as the Settlers' Store, Singleton, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th; THURSDAY, the 9th; and FRIDAY, the 10th, of December, each day at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of the Settlers' Store, for so many years known in Singleton as one of the very best. It consists of a large and well-assorted stock of
Hardware, ironmongery
Hollowware, tinware
Crockeryware, glassware
Groceries, wines and spirits
Saddlery, brushware
Stationery, chemicals, &c.
And a superb and extensive assortment of drapery, slops, clothing, hosiery, haberdashery, wearing apparel, piece goods, blankets, flannels, &c., the whole purchased in the most advantageous manner by Mrs. Craddock.
Also the stores, dwelling-house, and premises—subject to a trifling mortgage—situated unquestionably in the most eligible part of Singleton, well built, and finished in the most substantial manner possible.
Together with all the trading implements, weighing and coffee machines, the carriage, horses, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., and a great variety of really excellent and useful household furniture and requisites.
Terms, liberal.

Engravings
Fancy Goods, Toys, Stationery
Brushware, Wax Vestas
Ironmongery, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, on an early day, next week, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, without reserve,
53 cases of the above goods.
Particulars in a future issue.

Superior Foreign Brandy.
To be Sold without Reserve.
THIS DAY, the 25th November, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, by order of the importers, on the above day, at the Stores of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., Walker's Wharf
(To close the consignment),
157 quarter-casks finest foreign dark brandy, in bond.
Terms at sale.

Important to Ironmongers and others.

THIS DAY, at Walker's Wharf.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., THIS DAY, the 25th November, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
50 dozen steel round point long-handled shovels.
Terms at sale.

Currants.
Damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex British Merchant.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.'s Stores, George-street North, THIS DAY, the 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
2 carotels currants.
Terms, cash.

Positive unreserved Sale of Wines, Spirits, &c.
At the Stores of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., Walker's Wharf, George-street North.

THIS DAY, the 25th November, at 11 o'clock.

To close the shipment.
Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction on the above day,
Ex Isca,
15 quarters superior port wine.
Ex Margaret Mitchell,
22 quarters good ditto.
Ex Peter Maxwell,
17 ditto Graham's old rich port.
Ex La Hogue,
14 ditto Hunt's single diamond port wine.
Ex Cheviot,
8 quarters superior pale sherry.
Ex Buonaparte,
14 quarters very fine ditto ditto.
Ex Wave of Life,
29 quarters finest pale sherry.
Ex Free Trader,
6 hogsheads ditto ditto
18 quarters fine golden sherry.
Ex sundry vessels,
98 cases fine claret
24 cases champagne
31 ditto port wine
18 ditto sherry.
Ex H. B. Mildmay,
11 hogsheads B P. rum, very fine.
Ex La Hogue,
14 hogsheads fine dark strong rum.
Ex Thames,
24 hogsheads Batavia rum.
Ex Fanny Fisher,
13 hogsheads fine Mauritius rum.
Ex Centurion,
160 cases Otard, Duprez, and Co.'s pale brandy
40 ditto geneva.
Ex City of Sydney,
3 hogsheads Otard's dark brandy.
Ex Electra,
4 hogsheads Devey's dark brandy, very fine.
Ex Victoria Packet,
1 puncheon
8 hogsheads whisky.
Ex Governor Morton,
13 cases cordials
96 casks Byass's beer.
Terms at sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THIS DAY.—
☞ Rosewood, walnut, and mahogany pianofortes,
By Nutting and Addison.
12 cases of the above will be sold without reserve,
At the Bank Auction Rooms,

THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th November,
At eleven o'clock prompt.
Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, auctioneer.

Invoice of Boots and Shoes from the celebrated Northampton house of Messrs. William Parker and Sons.

Highly important to the Boot and Shoe Trade, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Positively without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Lotze and Larnach to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, November 26th, 1858, at 11 o'clock punctually,
95 trunks of boots and shoes,
From Messrs. William Parker and Sons, all new goods, just landed, ex John Banks.
WR in diamond S § 1-95
Comprising
Gents' patent short boots
Ditto coloured morocco elastic boots, golosbed
Ditto balmoral boots
Ditto patent calf oxonians, E.S.
Ditto memel calf boots
Ditto cloth balmoral boots
Ditto kid elastic boots, calf golosbed, clumps, covered seams
Ditto bluchers
Ditto clarences
Ditto cloth cambridge shoes
Ditto best calf shooting lace boots
Ditto ditto seamless ditto
Ditto calf wellingtons
Ditto button boots
Ditto calf lace boots, bevil edges
Men's bluchers, nailed and hobnailed
Ditto best watertights, hobnailed
Ditto best and second colonial bluchers
Ditto wellingtons
Ditto long grain thigh boots
Ditto grain napoleon ditto
Ditto extra long watertights
Youths' bluchers, nailed
Ditto elastic side boots, calf golosbed
Ditto memel button boots
Boys' bluchers, nailed, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany Pianofortes,
By Messrs. Nutting and Addison, Pianoforte Manufacturers to the Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To the Musical Community, Buyers of Pianos, Connoisseurs, and others.
Intending Purchasers are informed that the whole of the pianos are landed, and on view at the Rooms. Buyers are requested to inspect the same.
No reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 25th November, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
12 cases of planofortes, from Messrs. Nutting and Addison, comprising
Rosewood, boudoir, piccolo pianofortes, 6⅞ octaves
Mahogany, ditto, ditto
Walnut, ditto, ditto
Rosewood, full size, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto, cottage, ditto
Walnut, piccolo, ditto, &c., &c.
The Auctioneer can confidently recommend the above shipment of Pianos. Parties requiring a really good instrument should attend the sale, as they have been selected with the greatest care by a competent party at home expressly to suit the colonial climate, and will be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Floorcloth.
Unreserved Sale of 20 Cases of Floorcloth, an excellent quality, all new and choice patterns.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 25th November, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed, ex La Hogue,
20 cases of very superior floorcloth, all new and choice patterns, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4.
Terms at sale.

Birmingham and Sheffield Goods.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Now landing ex Light of the Age.
20 packages of Birmingham and Sheffield goods.
Further particulars will appear.
Terms, cash.

Winfield Patent Iron Bedsteads.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

Just landed, ex Vimeira.
Positively without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY November 25th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 cases Winfield patent iron bedsteads, viz.—
5 6 x 2 6 japanned cane bedstead
6 0 x 3 0 ditto dark blue ditto
3 0 x 6 6 japanned cane bedsteads
3 6 x 6 6 ditto, cane, blue and emerald green, brass vases and castors
4 6 x 6 6 ditto ditto
4 6 x 6 6 ditto cane, drab, dark blue, ditto, brass vases, castors, and ornaments
4 6 x 2 3 ditto blue, emerald green ditto, &c., &c.
The above are a first-rate lot of bedsteads. Intending buyers are requested to come and view them prior to the day and morning of the sale.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of the Arnim, from Bremen.
Comprising
Brandy, in draught
Ditto, in case
Rum
Port Wine, Hock
St. Julien Claret
Geneva
Hops, Westphalia Hams
Polished Chairs, &c.
To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Kirchner and Co., to offer, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, December 3rd, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the cargo of the Amiens, from Bremen, consisting of
A in triangle over C—15 cases fine cognac brandy
B and Co.—800 cases brandy
C 1—250 ditto ditto
1—125 ditto ditto
2—125 ditto ditto
C in triangle — 20 hogsheads ditto
00 in triangle —109 quarter-casks ditto
R in triangle — 2 puncheons rum
2 ditto ditto
S in triangle—2 ditto barcelona spirit
13 quarter-casks brandy
5 ditto ditto
271 cases Longuevie pale brandy
160 ditto old port wine
159 ditto "Dom de Chancy" hock
65 ditto "Rudesheimer Berg ditto
295 ditto St. Julien claret
20 hogsheads geneva
20 bales hops
20 casks Westphalia hams
12 cases polished chairs, &c., &c.
For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. Robert Appleton, of Newtown, pawnbroker, to sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December,
The undermentioned pledges, unredeemed,
1857.
Dec. 29—Silver watch, No. 7521.
1858.
Jan. 4—Suit of clothes
12—Musical box, six tunes
Feb. 8—Coat, 3 flannel, 2 white skirts, 3 yards flannel, toilet cover
10—3 silk dresses and 2 mantles
15—Gold watch, No. 1259, key and chain
17—Gold watch, No. 30,453, set of gold studs and ring
27—3 muslin dresses and lace cap.
March 12—Satin dress and lace scarf
15—Pair of wellington boots
18—Silk dress, 2 parasols, lace scarf, velvet scarf, satin cape, 4 collars, 2 white dress pieces, white boots
22—Silver watch (3000) and chain
26—Gold scales and weights
28—Washing stand, jug, and basin
29—Dining table
30—Single barrel gun.
April 8—Pair of duelling pistols, case and all complete
10—2 clocks
12—A musical box, 6 tunes
13—Silver plated cruet stand
14—Set of cut decanters
24—Silver watch, No. 30,407.
May 2—Box of clothing
13—Silk velvet mantle
15—2 shawls, dress, vest, coat, cloth, kerchief
19—Pair of wellington boots
22—Coat and vest
24—Coat, vest, and shawl.
June 3—Silver watch, No. 441
4—Trousers, vest, and kerchiefs
6—Silver lever watch, No. 2003
8—Silver watch, No. 55,617
10—Silver watch, No. 4257
12—Carpet bag, coach lace, and 2 pair of carriage lamps
July 14—2 mourning dresses and shawl
14—Coat, vest, and cloak
17—3 sheets, skirt, jacket, and nightgown
24—3 black cloth coats.
Aug. 14—Black cloth coat
22—Silver watch, No. 1830, and albert chain
Also, a large lot of bundles, under five shillings
One counter steam engine for grinding coffee.

FRIDAY, December 3rd.

Deals
Boards
Pitch
Tar
Coal Tar, &c., &c.
Portion of the Cargo of the Amiens.
To Timber Merchants, Shipowners, Ship Chandlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Kirchner and Co. to sell, on Botts' Wharf, near Dawes' Battery, on FRIDAY, December 3rd, 1858, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
Portion of the cargo of the Arnim, viz.—
DEALS,
142 deals, 10½ x 4
511 ditto, 10½ x 3
29 ditto, 9 x 4
24 ditto, 10½ x 4
323 ditto, 9 x 3
288 ditto, 7 x 2½
BOARDS,
1570 boards, 9½ x 1
460 ditto, ditto
1130 ditto, ditto
2040 ditto, 8½ x 1
940 ditto, 8½ x 1
88 ditto, 7 x 1
PITCH, TAR, &c.
300 casks pitch
130 casks tar
87 ditto coal tar, &c., &c.
The above will be landed and stacked, in a few days, when intending purchasers are invited to inspect this shipment of timber.
Terms, liberal.

Groceries.
Feast's Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c., &c.
At the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant.

Important to Grocers, Speculators, Storekeepers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale, to close accounts.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of groceries, as under.
100 bags Mauritius sugar
80 half-chests Congou tea
Java rice
Sardines
Feast's pickles
Ditto bottled fruits
Ditto salad oil, pints
Ditto ditto ditto, half ditto
Ditto assorted sauces
Ditto jams
Pearl barley
Colman's mustard
North Wilts cheese
Liverpool salt
Crystalline candles
Patent sperm ditto
Potatoes
Gelatine
Coffee
Raisins, in barrels
Patras currants
Split peas
Hysonskin tea
Vinegar, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

The Estate of the late James Munn, Esq.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are favoured with instructions from the trustees of the heirs at law, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that valuable waterside property situated at Miller's Point, adjoining Captain Smith's wharf, long known as Mr. Munn's shipbuilding yard, including, also, the large stone-built house and several allotments in Munn-street.
A plan will be on view at the Rooms in a few days, shewing the way in which it is proposed to subdivide and let this very valuable property.
Title, satisfactory, particulars of which may be had at the offices of Messrs. WANT, solicitors, Pitt-street.

Patent Mangle.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
One patent mangle.
Terms at sale.

Books.
Ex Lansdowne and Overland Mail.
From the celebrated publishers, Low, Son, and Marston, London.

For Unreserved Sale on THURSDAY, 25th November.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Nine cases new and popular books—catalogues of which are being prepared, and will be ready on the day before the sale.
List of a few of those first to hand
Hunchback of Notre Dame, History of a Flirt, Younger Son, Hussar, Man at Arms, all Captain Mayne Reid's Works, Frankenstein, Brambletye House, all G. P. R. James' works, Rosa, or the Black Tulip; Forfeit Hand, Curse of the Black Lady, Queen's Necklace, Two Dianas, Monte Christo, Phantom Regiment, all Dumas' works, all Albert Smith's works, D'Israeli's works, Christopher Tadpole, Jane Eyre, Shirley, Tenant of Wildfell Hall, Old Dower House, Mrs. Trollope's works, Hook's works, Lover's works, Man of Many Friends, Winny Darling, Arctic Cruise, Rose Clark, by Fanny Fern; Rose de Bisquiere, Deserted Wife, Aspen Court
Belford Regis
Dickens' Works
New Dictionary of Quotations
Duff's Indian Rebellion, Crisis in the Punjaub
New Yorker in Foreign Office
Dean's Manual of Firearms
Boys' and Girls' Companion, Woman's Life, Pepys' Diary, Lyra Germanica, M'Leod's Notes on the Surgery of the Crimean War, Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, Types of Womanhood, Noel Humphrey, Butterfly Vivarium, Handy Helps, Tales from Blackwood, Smyth's Manual of Obstetrics, Krumacher's Parables, Wilson's Tales of the Borders, Family Friend, Cassell's Art Treasures, Macaulay's England, vol. 7; Will he Marry Her, the Cardinal, &c.
Terms at sale.

Handsome Full-sized Bagatelle Board.
For Positive Sale.

Large Superior-made Slate Slab Bagatelle Board, with all the latest improvements—admirably adapted for Clubs or Private use.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock—first lot to be offered,
A large handsome slate slab bagatelle board, 10 feet by 3 feet 9 inches, mahogany stand, carved legs, green baise cover, with ivory balls, cues, marking board, spirit level, and all the latest improvements; will be on view at the Auction Mart two days prior to sale.
_ To clubs and private parties requiring a first-class board, the present is an opportunity rarely met—being one of the best ever imported into this colony.
Terms at sale.

100 Bags Mauritius Counter Sugar.
For positive sale.
Now landing, ex Carolina.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags Mauritius counter sugar.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Damascus.
More or less damaged by sea-water.

EB in diamond.
20 Boxes Ogleby's Crystalline Candles, 25 lbs. each, slightly damaged
4 Boxes ditto ditto ditto, much damaged
33 Boxes Ogleby's Patent Sperms, 25 lbs. each, slightly damaged
11 Boxes ditto ditto ditto, much ditto.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, ex Damascus,
68 boxes Ogleby's patent sperm and crystalline candles, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash

Preliminary.
Feast's Oilmen's Stores.
350 Cases Choice New Goods, now being landed, comprising
Bottled Fruits
Pint Pickles
Sauces
And sundry other goods, full particulars of which will appear in a future issue.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
350 packages choice new goods, now landing ex La Hogue, from the celebrated house, Feast and Co.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Australian Gas Light Company's Shares.
For Absolute Sale,

At the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to offer, for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 9th December, at 11 o'clock,
145 new shares in the Australian Gas Light Company, being the remainder of the new shares now undisposed of.
Terms at sale.

Delightful Site, overlooking Paddington Heights.
A beautiful Plot of Land, overlooking Elizabeth Bay and the Harbour, from Manly Beach to Government House, with Four Buildings erected on the same, adjoining the Gavan Duffy Hotel, near Ormonde House, on the Hill opposite the Military Barracks, at Paddington.

For absolute Sale,
At the City Mart, 362, George-street,
On THURSDAY, 9th December.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to submit for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the said colony of New South Wales, in the county of Cumberland, and parish of Alexandria, (part of the Paddington Estate), commencing at the north side of the South Head Road, distant one hundred feet west from the south-west corner of the premises called Juniper Hall, bounded towards the south by that road fifty feet, towards the west by a line one hundred and thirty feet to a carriage road dividing it from lot No. 4, towards the north by that carriage road fifty feet, and towards the east by a line one hundred and thirty feet to the commencing point on the South Head Road, dividing it from No. 6 allotment, on which are erected several buildings, occupied by Mr. Murray, part of which were erected for a coachmaker's establishment, and others for private dwellings.
_ Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

The Estate of the late Captain Munn.

Land at Port Macquarie.
Postponed from the 2nd to the 9th December, to suit the convenience of purchasers, coming down by the steamer, expected to leave on or about the 6th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 9th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable estate, situate at Robert's Plains, on the Wilson River, containing 800 acres, without exception the best farm in the whole district, called Killwinning, but generally known throughout the district as the Hatch, together with all the improvements.
The greater portion of these 800 acres is of the very best description, and the whole nearly level. A fence from river to river, of about 300 yards, would enclose about 500 acres out of the 800; the other boundaries would be a navigable river frontage of about seven miles.
If not sold in one, as a homestead, it will be sold in eight farms, of 100 acres each, as per plan at the City Mart.
Also, at the same time and place, the Irvine Estate, comprising all those 2560 acres situated on the River Hastings, and intersected by Rawden Island and Narel Creeks, opposite Saint Rocks, the residence of Mr. Government Surveyor Ralfe, and adjoining the property of Mr. M'Donough.
This property has been subdivided into farms varying from 50 to 200 acres each, and comprises some of the best land in the colony, heavily timbered, and well watered. The river is navigable for upwards of a mile along the frontage of this estate, and is admirably adapted for the timber trade, from which many thousands of pounds worth of iron bark and shingle wood can be procured and shipped alongside many of these allotments.
☞ It was for the timber alone that the late Captain Munn selected these 2560 acres; should a purchaser wish it, the whole estate will be put up in one lot.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.

For absolute Sale.

The "Sawyers' Arms Inn," near the corner of Campbell and Macquarie streets, Surry Hills.

For particulars of title apply to Messrs. TEMPLETON and JONES, solicitors, George-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, being allotment No. 10 of section 8 of the Fostervillo Estate, having 33 feet frontage to the intended continuation of Macquarie-street, with a depth of 80 feet, on which is erected the Sawyers' Arms Inn, a weatherboard building, containing bar, six rooms, kitchen, &c.

☞ The above house is in a crowded neighbourhood and a capital stand for a good business, and is now in full trade.

Terms at sale.

Without Reserve.

Lane Cove District.

Three Valuable Farms, near the Pennant Hills Road, and one of which fronts the Lane Cove River,

Title—Grant from the Crown.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,

The following blocks of land, situate in the Lane Cove District, near the river and the Pennant Hills Road.

Lots 23 and 24, as per plan, adjoin each other, and contain each severally 66½ acres and 90 acres, the latter of which has a most extensive frontage to Lane Cove River.

Lot 15, as per plan, is situated close to the Pennant Hills Road, and contains 27 acres.

☞ This property will be found, on reference to the plan, to occupy one of the best positions in the famous Lane Cove District, and, as the auctioneer has received positive instructions to dispose of the land, the sale presents a favourable opportunity of investing to advantage. On one farm (lot 23) four acres have been cleared, stumped, and enclosed with a two-rail fence, and there are sufficient palings on the ground to closely secure it.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

For Absolute Sale.

By order of the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Underwood.

GEORGE-STREET, City of Sydney.

Valuable Building Land, opposite Messrs. Mitchell and Co.'s Stores, and Land and Premises, Brown Bear, or Essex-lane.

Title.—Unquestionable; full particulars of which can be on application to Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, solicitors.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,

All that valuable building land, situate in George-street, city of Sydney, subdivided as follows:—

Lots 4, 5 and 6, have each frontages of 22 to 24 feet to George-street, with a depth of about 120 feet.

*** There is some fine building stone on these allotments, which front George-street, and also the remains of several old buildings.

Lots 7, 8, and 9, have each frontages of 20 to 22 feet to a lane at the rear, and entered from George-street, with a depth of about 39 feet.

*** There is a small weatherboard cottage on one of these lots, and a quantity of old building materials.

BROWN BEAR-LANE.

All that block of land, having about 45½ feet frontage to this lane, with a depth of about 43 feet, on which there is a brick-built two-storey house, out of repair.

*** This lot is at the rear of the George-street property, close to the junction of the lane with George-street.

☞ The attention of capitalists and of the neighbouring proprietors is directed to the sale of the above well known city property, which will be sold to the highest bidder, on the above date.

The position of the land fronting the great thoroughfare of Sydney, together with its proximity to the Circular Quay, Campbell's Wharf, and Queen's Wharf, all combine to render it a valuable site for building purposes, and a most desirable investment.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustees for the family of the late Captain Perry.

THE BROUGHTON ESTATE, BALMAIN.

UNRESERVED SALE of the unsold portion of this valuable property, subdivided into Blocks of Half-an Acre and upwards. This estate is well known as having been the property of the late Captain PERRY; and adjoins GARRYOWEN, the residence of Ryan Brenan, Esq.; also the residence of SAMUEL LYONS, Esq.; and is close to AUSTENHAM, LEICHHARDT, and other first-class properties. Several of the lots have frontages to the waters of Long Cove, immediately opposite DOBROYD, the estate of Dr. Ramsay; and BARNSTABLE MANOR, the seat of B. C. Rodd, Esq.

Broughton is distant from the boundary of the city about 3½ miles; and when the new road is completed by the Pyrmont Bridge, a considerable saving in distance will be effected.

As sites for villa residences and gardens this fine property stands unrivalled, whether in point of locality or convenience, and beauty of position; and to gentlemen in want of a few acres for a suburban retreat, or for a paying investment, this sale affords a most favourable opportunity of purchasing to great advantage, as the whole must be sold to close the accounts of the estate.

TITLE, unquestionable.

TERMS—One quarter cash, the residue liberal credit.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from F. W. Perry and M. C. Stephen, Esquires, Trustees for the family of the late Captain Perry, to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on FRIDAY, 17th December, at 12 o'clock,

The remaining unsold portion of the well known BROUGHTON ESTATE, BALMAIN, as subdivided in blocks of half an-acre and upwards, to suit purchasers.

A lunch will be provided, and vehicles will leave Sydney at a convenient hour on the day of sale, to convey intending purchasers on the ground.

A large plan may be seen, and further information obtained, on application at the Auctioneer's Sale Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street.

Preliminary Notice.

By Order of the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Underwood.

The Ashfield Park Estate.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, on an early date in January next, due notice of which will be given,

The whole of the well-known valuable property—the Ashfield Park Estate, subdivided into blocks of 5 to 10 acres each, many of which will have extensive frontages to the Parramatta and Liverpool Roads, close to the Ashfield Railway Station.

Plans are now in course of preparation, and further particulars may be obtained on application to the auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 25th November.

Varnish.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 25th instant, 11 o'clock,

An invoice of varnishes, comprising—

Fine elastic carriage varnish

Fine elastic copal varnish

Fine elastic oak varnish

Fine gold size.

☞ In iron kegs.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday.

Paint

Moderator Chimnies.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

48 kegs, each 28lbs. dark red paint

30 kegs, each 28lbs. light ditto

55 kegs, each 28lbs. black paint

40 dozen moderator lamp chimnies.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY (Thursday).

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Gladiolus, Taylor, from London.

London Glue.

CHATTO and HUGHES are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 11 o'clock,

HHB in oblong,

219—1 hogshead best town glue, 5 cwt.

Slightly damaged by sea water.

Terms cash.

THURSDAY, 25th November.

Sperm Candles.

Ex Granite City.

On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Granite City,

35 boxes sperm candles,

All more or less damaged.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday.

To Soap Makers and Shippers.

Best Amber Rosin.

☞ In good shipping condition.

CHATTO and HUGHES are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

95 barrels amber rosin, in good shipping order.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday.

To Oil and Colour Men

To Painters, &c.

Paints, Candles

Oils, Colours

Varnishes, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above, of their sales THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 25th November, 1858.

Now landing, ex La Hogue, British Merchant, Granite City.

To Oil and Colourmen

To Storekeepers

To Grocers and others.

Important Auction Sale of

Dry Colours	Glue
White Lead	Window Glass
Brushware	Cotton Waste
Sperm Candles	Colza Oil
Linseed Oil, boiled and raw	Turpentine
Gold Leaf	Beads, &c., &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

A large and varied assortment of the above goods, just landing, ex La Hogue, British Merchant, and Granite City, and comprising

Venetian red, English umber

Putty in bladders

Blue black

Yellow ochre

Chromes

Blues

Greens

Lamp black

Glue

White lead, in 28lb. iron drums

Window glass, assorted

Carriage varnish

Broom heads, paint brushes, assorted

Stock brushes, &c., &c., in variety

Cotton waste

Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles

Boiled and raw linseed oil, in 5 and 10 gallon drums

Turpentine, in 5-gallon drums

Best gold leaf

Red coral and celestial blue beads

Lamp chimnies, &c., &c., &c.

All these goods are recent arrivals, and well-suited to the wants of the trade.

☞ The samples of the colours can be seen at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 29th November.

On the Premises, known as Constitution Hotel, York-street, opposite Lyceum Theatre.

At present occupied by Mr. Arkenstall.

Lease, License, and Goodwill of the Constitution Hotel, Bar Fittings, and Furniture, General Household Furniture.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the Proprietor to sell by auction, on the Premises, known as the Constitution Hotel, York-street, opposite the Lyceum Theatre, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The lease of the Constitution Hotel

The license attached thereto

The goodwill of the business

Bar and parlour fittings and furniture

Household furniture, &c., &c.

☞ The proprietor retiring on account of other engagements.

Terms at sale.

Camphorwood Trunks.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

On FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

7 sets camphorwood trunks.

Terms at sale.

Black Silk Velvet

Moire Mantles

Glace ditto

Rich ditto.

On FRIDAY, 26th instant,

At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

3 cases of the above goods.

Just landed.

Terms at sale.

Three-Bushel Bags.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by Sea Water.

Ex Free Trader, ——, Master, from Liverpool.

To Storekeepers, Corn Dealers, and the Trade.

On FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

2 bales, each 300 three-bushel bags, much damaged

3 ditto ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto

2 ditto ditto ditto ditto, sound.

Terms, cash.

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145 Packages of

Plain and Fancy Goods, Slops, &c., &c.

Now landing from the Free Trader, British Merchant, Light of the Age, and other late arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, 25th, and

FRIDAY, 26th instant.

Commencing each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

145 packages of plain and fancy drapery, slops, &c., consisting of

78 inch grey sheeting

80 ditto ditto

72 and 80 inch stout twilled

8-4 and 9-4 blue blankets

10-4 and 11-4 ditto ditto

9 4 and 10-4 scarlet ditto

Witney ditto

Worsted rugs

Bear ducks (for tents)

Lenos, all colours

Black Brussels

Ditto bandannas

Fancy corahs

Printed spuns

Crimson pongees

White ditto

Fancy printed chinas

Cotton pockets

Madder and azure ditto

Steam printed ditto

Miller's mole trousers

Boys' ditto

Boys' and youths' Scotch twill shirts

Ditto white ditto

Coutille stays

French ditto

Princess ditto

Queen's Own ditto

Printed bareges

French ditto

Balzarines

Muslin robes

Ditto double skirt

Printed calicoes

Royles' prints

Navy blues

Printed muslins

Ditto organdies

Bareges (all colours)

Sewn goods, &c., &c.

Men's duck trousers

Ticklenburg ditto

Jumpers

Check linen ditto

Fancy union ditto

Holland blouses

Linen ditto

Cream alpaca riding jackets

Fawn and black ditto

White ditto

Alpaca vests

Brighton sacs

White drill trousers

Brown ditto

Military duck ditto

Scotch twill shirts

Merino vests

Panama hats

Cabbage-tree ditto

Leghorn ditto

Drab ditto

Braces

Ties, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Damaged Prints and Muslins.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by Sea Water.

Ex Free Trader, ——, Master, from Liverpool.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Dealers, and others.

On THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,

The following goods, ex Free Trader.

On account of whom it may concern.

2462—10 pairs harness curtains, slightly damaged

2562— 7 ditto ditto ditto, ditto

2717—24 ditto prints, sound

26 ditto ditto, slightly damaged

2533—99 ditto 5-4 book muslins, ditto

71 ditto ditto ditto, much.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged Counterpanes, Ticks, and Rolled Jaconets.

Ex British Merchant, Duthie, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

On FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

The following goods, ex British Merchant, on account of whom it may concern.

AMcA over S in diamond, 858 outside.

65—106 white counterpanes, more or less damaged

71—38½ pairs cotton ticks, ditto ditto

74—140 rolled jaconets, ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Fancy Ware Dealers and others,

Ladies' Fancy Carriage Bags.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

1 case of ladies' carriage bags, velvet, cloth, and carpet, assorted.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 25th November.

Soda Water Machine

Iron Deed Box.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Soda water machine

1 iron deed box.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 25th November.

In the Insolvent Estate of a Boot and Shoe Maker.

14 Trunks Assorted Goods.

No Reserve.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock sharp, by order of the assignee in an estate,

14 trunks boots and shoes, as under:

2 trunks calf bluchers

2 ditto albert slippers

2 ditto buff ditto

1 ditto enamel balmorals

1 ditto black cashmere boots

2 ditto ladies' patent calf slippers

2 ditto ditto cloth golosbed boots

1 ditto ditto cashmere boots, channels

1 ditto golosh'd boots, 10 to 13, 6 to 9.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 26th November.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and others.

13 Gold Levers,

To be sold without reserve, to close consignments.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

13 gold lever hunters, superior manufacture

52 silver guards.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 25th November.

To Grocers, Dealers, Fancy Ware Dealers, and others.

Pocket Cutlery, Britannia-metal Teaspoons

Side Combs, Jenny Lind Combs

Tray Dressing Glasses, all sizes

Grocers' and Chemists' Twine

Best Clothes-lines, Cricket Bats and Stumps

Tobacconists' Goods, assorted.

Just landed, ex Granite City.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

8 cases of goods as under—

Two-blade pocket knives

Children's knives and forks

Metal teaspoons

Ditto table and dessert spoons and forks

Crochet needles

Flute flageolets

Side combs, Jenny Lind and Empress combs

Toy whips, cloth, enamel and velvet balls.

DRESSING GLASSES.

Crown dressers, 6 x 4 7 x 5, 8 x 6, 9 x 7

Tray glasses, 10 x 8, 14 x 10, 12 x 9, 12 x 9

Plate dressers and trays, 7 x 5, 9 x 7, 10 x 8, 14 x 10, 12 x 10

GROCERS' and CHEMISTS'

Pack thread, middle thread

Sealing twine, fine laid cord, assorted colours

Dutch tea twine, laid twine

Halter head reins

Superior clothes-lines

Best silk fishing lines, assorted.

TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.

Real meerschaum bowls, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Imitation ditto bowls, assorted

Ditto ditto ditto, mounted

Pipe tubes, assorted

CRICKET.

Cricket bats and stumps, assorted.

Terms, cash.

Postponed to FRIDAY, the 26th November.

Latest publication of Stereoscopic Slides. Also, Small Lot of Superior Jewellery.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 26th November, at 11 o'clock,

An assortment of stereoscopic views as under—

Most romantic scenes in England, Ireland, and Scotland

New scenes in Wales

Scenery by Goodman

The Society's best cottage scenes

Ghosts, assorted

Groups, Fantasies, &c., &c. Also,

A small invoice of jewellery and fancy articles.

Terms cash.

To Parties Requiring a Salubrious Homestead.

Freehold Property.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, without reserve,

All that piece of land, situate in the parish of Saint George, county of Cumberland, colony of New South Wales, and commencing at a point in Woolcott-street, sixty feet distant in a southerly direction from its intersection with Caroline-street, and bounded on the north by a line bearing east one hundred and eighty-eight feet to William-street; on the east by William-street being a line bearing south sixty feet; on the south by a line bearing west one hundred and eighty-eight feet to Woolcott-street; and on the west by Woolcott-street, being a line bearing north sixty feet to the point of commencement.

Terms at sale.

Brighton Hotel, Wollongong.

For positive unreserved Sale.

All the Valuable Household Furniture, Bar Fittings, and Effects, at Brighton Hotel, Wollongong.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Johnson, who is leaving the district, to sell by public auction, on THIS DAY, the 25th November,

All his very valuable household furniture, stock-in-trade, bar fittings, and effects, comprising elegant drawing-room and dining-room suites, chest of drawers, wash-stands and fittings, swing glasses; telescope, dining, and card tables; pier glasses, engravings, sofas, couches, easy-chairs, wardrobe, patent water-closet, commodes, knife cleaners, lamps, meat safes, kitchen dressers; iron bedsteads of various sizes, with superior hair mattresses and bedding; table and bed linen; a large quantity of glass and earthenware; refrigerator, spring van, plated gig and other harness, saddles, bridles, bar fittings, and sundries too numerous to particularise. Also the bathing machine and double-action winch chaffcutter, dripstone, and water casks.

A very superior cow, in full profit; pigs, and poultry.

Owing to the large number of lots, the sale will commence punctually at 9 o'clock. The furniture will be on view on the Wednesday previous, and catalogues may be had at the hotel, at the Mercury Office, and of Mr. George Hewlett.

N.B.—Luncheon will be provided.

The balance of the Cargo of the Daylight, from New York.

American Timber, Laths, &c.

For Sale by Auction, on Lamb's Wharf, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, on Lamb's Wharf, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,

The balance of the cargo of the Daylight, from New York, comprising

1½-inch pitch pine, planed one side, 12 inches wide, 16 to 26 feet long

1½-inch ditto, planed one side and one edge, 14 inches wide, 16 to 26 feet long

1½-inch pitch pine flooring, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 8 to 9 inches wide, 20 feet long

½-inch pitch pine ceiling, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 6 inches wide, 14 to 20 feet long

Clear and merchantable 1½-inch white pine, planed one side and both edges, 12 to 16 feet long

Merchantable 1-inch white pine shelving, planed one side and both edges, 12 to 16 feet long

Merchantable 1-inch white pine flooring, tongued and grooved, and planed one side, 10 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long

Clear and merchantable 1-inch white spruce pine flooring, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 9 to 10 inches wide, 13 feet long

Masons' laths.

The auctioneers request particular attention to the above sale, which, being to close the shipment, is entirely unreserved.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Builders, Tin Workers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, Painters, and others.

Unreserved Auction Sale of

Oil and Turps

Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.

Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX

Zinc

Countess and Duchess Slates

Cement, best Portland.

On Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street, THIS DAY, 25th November,

☞ At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of the above goods, as follows:—

20 rolls 4 lb. lead

30 ditto 5 lb. ditto

20 ditto 6 lb. ditto

70 drums boiled oil

140 ditto raw oil

100 ditto turpentine

100 boxes IC tin plates

60 ditto IX ditto

40 ditto IXX ditto

706 sheets No. 10 zinc

345 ditto No. 11 ditto

206 ditto No. 12 ditto

8,000 duchess slates, 24 x 12

24,000 countess ditto, 20 x 10.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of Wines, Spirits, Clarets, Liqueurs, &c.

At the Macquarie Bond Store, Circular Quay.

On WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1858.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the Macquarie Bond, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,

A choice and extensive assortment of wines, spirits, clarets, champagne, liqueurs, &c., &c.

Further particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Bagot, to sell, at his Yards, on the Western Road, on FRIDAY next, the 26th of November, at 12 o'clock,

200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Those first-class Fattening Runs, CUMBOOGLECUMBONG, and CULLENBURREWANG.

Together with

1200 Head of CATTLE, more or less, and

60 Head of HORSE STOCK, more or less.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by John Brewster, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th December,

Those well-known stations, Cumboogleeumbong and Cullenburrewang, situate in the Wellington district.

CUMBOOGLECUMBONG, the head station, is distant about seven miles from Dubbo. It has eight miles frontage to the Macquarie River, and extends back to Hyandra Creek, which forms the boundary on that side, and contains a NEVER FAILING SUPPLY of WATER. In addition to the river and creek, there are several large lagoons on the run. The country consists of open undulating ridges, with large flats along the river bank. This run is fully capable of CARRYING 10,000 SHEEP.

The IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and of a superior order comprising as follows:—

A comfortable cottage residence, quite new and built of sawn stuff, with ironbark shingled roof; front verandah, 56 feet long; entrance hall, &c. The rooms, 10 feet high and finished with panel doors, mantel pieces, &c. Out offices at the rear, consisting of kitchen, servant's room, stores, &c.; in the yard, behind which is a well of excellent water for the supply of the house.

A cottage for overseer, with garden in front

Stockman's hut, &c.

2 stockyards. Also,

A new stockyard, divided into drafting, branding, milking yards, &c., and capable of working 5000 head of cattle

Two grazing paddocks, one of which recently erected is enclosed by about two miles of three-rail fencing, and which takes in the whole of the improvements

A cultivation paddock

A garden of about 2 acres, enclosed with three-rail lock fence paled.

*** This station is not surpassed by any in the district for grass and water, and its fattening qualities are beyond a doubt.

CULLENBURREWANG adjoins Cumbooglecumbong, and consists of first-class sheep country, open ridges with flats along the banks of the creeks, three in number, by which it is abundantly watered, as well as by springs. This run is capable of carrying 10 000 sheep, or CONJOINTLY BOTH RUNS WOULD CARRY 20,000 SHEEP or 10,000 SHEEP and 3000 CATTLE.

With these runs will be sold 1200 HEAD MORE OR LESS OF CATTLE, A MIXED HERD, and 60 HEAD MORE OR LESS OF HORSES.

This Herd is a very good one, and there are a number of milkers and a large proportion of bullocks in it. Indeed a good draft of Fat Cattle might be sent to market at once.

*** Stores, tools, stock horses, dray, working bullocks, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ Comment upon the above is deemed unnecessary. Both stations and stock are too well-known to require any eulogium. They were formerly the property of Mr. George Langley, and were among the early selections of the late Mr. William Lawson, so famous for his pastoral properties. They are on the direct route from the Northern Districts to Victoria, and also command all our best markets for fat stock.

By order of the Mortgagee.

BOTANY.

Brick-built Cottage and one acre of Land, at the corner of the main road to Sydney and the road leading from Lord's Mill, immediately opposite Darvall's Tannery and close to the NEW WATER WORKS.

TITLE.—For full particulars apply to Messrs. Milford and Croft, solicitors, Pitt-street.

TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December,

All that parcel of land, situate in the parish of Botany, containing by admeasurement one acre, more or less, commencing at the eastern most intersection of a road leading from Lord's Mill 50 feet wide to the west side of the main road to Sydney, and bounded on the north by the said road from Lord's Mill, bearing south 62 degrees west, 526 feet, to land belonging to William Puckridge; on the west by that land, being a line bearing south 25 degrees east, 83 feet, to David Roberts' land, on the south by that land, being a line bearing north 62 degrees east 526 feet to the first mentioned road leading to Sydney, and on the east by that road bearing north 26 degrees west 83 feet to the point of commencement—be the above measurement a little more or less, and which said land above described is the north portion of Lot 15 of the subdivision of a estate of six hundred acres originally granted by the Crown to S. Lord. On which is erected a comfortable BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, containing four rooms, &c. The land is securely enclosed by a paling fence.

☞ The above property is in the market for positive and UNRESERVED SALE, and from its position, is worth the notice of anyone in search of a PAYING LITTLE FREEHOLD.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c., &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,

112 bales wool

28 casks tallow

3297 sheepskins

630 hides

Horns, &c.

Terms, cash.

RICHMOND RIVER.

That MAGNIFICENT First-class PASTORAL PROPERTY known as the LISMORE RUNS, and 6000 CATTLE, more or less, on the Richmond River; together with a choice lot of Horse Stock, and including about 1000 ACRES of PURCHASED LAND.

Terms:—One-fourth cash, one-fourth at six months, residue for a term of years, with security on the property for the credit portion.

MORT and CO have been instructed by William Wilson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,

That celebrated cattle property the LISMORE RUNS and STOCK.

These runs comprise as follows:

The LISMORE, or HEAD STATION,

DUNGARRUBBA, and

TUCKIE TUCKIE STATIONS.

They are situated on the Northern Bank of THE RICHMOND RIVER, and are bounded for upwards of 30 MILES BY DEEP WATER FRONTAGE, navigable as far as the Village of Lismore for vessels of 100 to 120 tons; and having in front of them on the south bank along the river, the celebrated runs of Messrs. EDWARD HAMILTON ALEXANDER MACKELLAR, and CLARK IRVING.

Lismore is distant about 90 MILES FROM GRAFTON, the weekly mail from that town passing the station, and there being good inns and accommodation along the line of road. It is also about 70 MILES FROM THE ELBOW on the Clarence River, where the steamer to and from Sydney passes regularly; and also about FIFTY MILES FROM ACHESON'S NEW SALTING ESTABLISHMENT.

There is also weekly mail communication with Brisbane.

THE IMPROVEMENTS upon these runs are very extensive, and are as follows;—

At LISMORE—The dwelling-house, with storehouses, out offices, kitchen, &c., forming a most desirable residence, fit for the occupation of a respectable family

A productive orchard, and a vegetable garden with shrubberies, &c.

Paddock and stockyards complete

A boiling-down establishment, with all the requisites for extensive boiling, slaughtering, salting, &c., with stockyards, paddocks, punt, and boats, &c.

There is also a similar boiling-down establishment at Dungarrubba, and on other portions of the runs there are stockyards, huts, paddocks, and other improvements.

The Lismore runs include about 1000 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND, all of it of the very finest quality, and available for subdivision into small farms, either for lease or sale, and from which a very large return might at once be realised. In addition to the lands already purchased, several other blocks have been applied for, and are now under survey, the pre-emptive right to which will go with the runs.

The stock to be sold with these runs will consist of about 6000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, bred from pure, half, and three-parts bred bulls, from the CELEBRATED HERDS OF MESSRS. HAMILTON AND DENNISON, and forming one of the finest herds in the colony.

*** Two splendid entire horses, some excellent mares, and young stock, all well bred, to be taken at a valuation.

Also

Stores, implements, drays, carts, working cattle, boiling plant, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

THE LISMORE STATIONS are so well-known that Mort and Co. do not consider it necessary to add to the above simple detail, being admitted on all hands to form one of the FINEST CATTLE PROPERTIES IN THE COLONY. Their established fattening qualities, the vast extent of river frontage, and their immediate proximity by water carriage to a shipping port, all entitle them to the consideration of every man connected with squatting, and who may be desirous either of establishing himself, or extending his operations. There is a most advantageous market on the spot for the sale of fat stock to the small settlers and farmers of the surrounding district, the numerous sawyers, and also for the supply of the Fairfield gold-fields—all of which contribute to make the proprietor of Lismore comparatively independent of other markets. The great extent and value of the freehold lands ought not to be lost sight of, whether as a source of income by leasing, or a larger return by sale thereof in small farms, for which there is a daily increasing demand.

PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

STATIONS WITHOUT STOCK.

Situate in

The Albert District	Wellington District
Lachlan District	Murrumbidgee District.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 26th November,

The following valuable stations without stock:

Ana Branch East	Wammerawah
Pouth Thononga, Block C.	Gellelbary
Birchen Lagoons	Agintoothbong.

1st. ANA BRANCH EAST, in the Albert District, contains 94 square miles, on the ANA BRANCH CREEK, about 30 miles from its junction with the Murray River. This station adjoins Sturt's Billibong Run and Dr. Fletcher's station, known as Mpunga.

2nd THONONGA, Block C, in the LACHLAN DISTRICT, contains 35,000 acres, adjoins the well-known Junee Runs.

3rd. BIRCHEN LAGOONS, in the WELLINGTON DISTRICT, containing 16,000 acres, on the Bullock Creek.

4th. WAMMERAWAH, in the WELLINGTON DISTRICT, containing 16 000 acres, on the Macquarie River, adjoining Mr. Sullivan's station, known as "Willie."

5th. GELLELDARY, in the MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT, contains 16 000 acres, adjoins Mr. George Hillas' valuable run of Nangunia Plains.

6th. AGINTOOTHBONG, in the MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT, contains 45,000 acres, on the Hume River and Black Creek.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

SPLENDID FATTENING RUNS, DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

GEARY RUN, with about 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

MANORE and DUCK CREEK runs with about 2500 HEAD OF CATTLE.

Terms liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by S. B. Daniel, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 26th November

The following first-class pastoral properties:

LOT 1. THE GEARY RUN, upon the Macquarie River, MIDWAY BETWEEN WELLINGTON and DUBBO, about fifteen miles each way. Its estimated area is about 22,000 acres of the FINEST GRAZING COUNTRY, and it is well-known as a PERMANENTLY watered run. The BOUNDARIES are THOROUGHLY DEFINED.

THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise as follows:—

A comfortable cottage, with kitchen and stockman's hut

A stockyard capable of working from 3000 to 4000 cattle, erected with picked timber, and divided into horse, branding, drafting, and milking yards.

With the Geary Run will be sold 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, a mixed herd.

*** Stores, horses, implements, &c., to be given in.

LOT 2 MANORE and DUCK CREEK runs. MANORE RUN is in the District of Wellington, on the Macquarie River, about 12 MILES from DUBBO. It adjoins the stations of Messrs. CORNISH and CHRISTIE; and the boundaries are well defined, and it is permanently watered.

The IMPROVEMENTS upon Manore are—a stockman's hut, divided into compartments; a convenient stockyard with swinging gates; a grass paddock, of about 2000 acres.

DUCK CREEK RUN is also in the district of Wellington, and is situate upon the Duck Creek, in the neighbourhood of the runs of Messrs. Brown, Gardiner, York, and Cope.

With the Manore and Duck Creek Runs will be sold 2500 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less, a mixed herd.

*** Stores, dray, stock horses, implements, &c., to be given in.

MORT and CO. feel satisfied that the above properties are so well known, and their character so fully established, that comment upon them is quite unnecessary.

The Macquarie River stations are admirably adapted for depots for stock intended for the Southern markets, which gives them an additional value. The Duck Creek Run is also a choice and highly admired fattening run.

☞ These runs are admirably adapted for sheep establishments, into which they might be at once converted by the removal of the cattle.

☞ THIS DAY, Thursday, November 25th.

THE ATTENTION of the Musical Community of Sydney, and Suburbs, Pianists, Connoisseurs, Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and others, to the sales at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, November 25th, commencing at 11 o'clock punctually, viz.:—

12 cases full-toned rosewood, walnut, and mahogany pianofortes, by Nutting and Addison

25 cases Winfield's iron bedsteads

20 ditto floor cloth, first-rate quality and all new patterns.

To be sold without reserve.

JOHN GODFREY COHEN, auctioneer.

FATTENING RUN, WITHOUT STOCK.

Situate in the LACHLAN DISTRICT.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 26th November,

The WOOLLOOMBYE STATION, consisting of about 80 square miles in extent, of really good fattening country, and adjoining Mr. McEVOY's well-known station Woolloondool, in the Lachlan District.

RIVER DARLING.

THOSE FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUNS.

WOOLA WOOLA

MOODANA

GUMHALL.

Together with

450 QUIET WELL-BRED CATTLE.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, January 7, 1859

All those first-class stations known as WOOLA WOOLA, MOODANA, and GUMHALL, situate near FORT BOURKE on the DARLING RIVER, and about 380 miles from its junction with the Murray. They occupy about 30 MILES RIVER FRONTAGE, and comprise with the back runs, about 300 SQUARE MILES of FIRST-RATE COUNTRY, generally open, interspersed with belts of box, forest, and salt bush and abounding with a great variety of herbs and nutritious grasses. In addition to the river frontage they are watered by several fine and extensive lagoons.

The IMPROVEMENTS on the Woola Woola run are a strong log hut recently built, a garden fenced in, and a stockyard in course of erection.

With these runs will be sold 450, more or less, WELL BRED CATTLE, a mixed herd, broken in to the run.

*** Stock horses, 12 working bullocks, dray, tools, implements, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ These runs are considered by competent judges to rank among the BEST in the COLONY, equally adapted for cattle or sheep, and estimated as capable of CARRYING ABOVE 40,000 SHEEP.

Aboriginal labour, whether for stock-keeping or shepherding, is easily obtainable, with a consequent economical result.

The navigation of the Darling as high as Fort Bourke has been most favourably reported on by Captain Cadell; and, indeed, that desirable accomplishment may now be looked upon as no longer a matter of doubt. The only bar that has hitherto existed to the profitable working of the stations on the Darling is thus removed, and they may henceforward be ranked among our most desirable pastoral properties. Intending purchasers should not lose sight of the class of country now offered, and the very small quantity of stock as compared with the vast extent and paying capabilities of the runs.

For Sale, by Public Auction

One of the most prosperous Inns and Valuable Property at the Suburbs or City of Newcastle.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITE has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Bingle and Son to submit to public competition, on the premises, on MONDAY, 29th November instant, at 11 o'clock,

The well-known Union Inn and premises situated opposite the Railway Terminus, Honeysuckle Point, having a frontage to Blane-street of 66 feet, by a depth of 300 feet to Church-street, with a frontage thereto of 66 feet. The inn is built of stone and bricks, and contains eight rooms, with which are combined an iron cottage, tastefully fitted up, and divided into six apartments. Also, a wooden building, of four rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room, wash-house and laundry; six-stall stable and harness-room, with hay and corn accommodation, at present

Let to a good tenant at £200 per annum.

This property is one of the most complete establishments in the district. It enjoys a first-rate connexion, and is now doing a most lucrative trade. The premises are in thorough repair and condition throughout, and part of them could be let at a good rent.

Title unquestionable.

Terms at sale.

Prime Fat Cattle.

H. GREIG has been instructed by Messrs. D. H. and G. Thorn to sell by auction, at Brisbane Grove, near Goulburn, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY next, 30th November,

From 90 to 100 head of prime fat cattle, averaging about 800 lbs.

These are the finest lot of cattle brought to market for many years, and are well worthy the attention of Sydney butchers. They may be seen at Brisbane Grove on the day previous to sale.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, December 1.

To Capitalists, Stockbrokers, and others.

Important Sale of Stock and Stations.

E. ROW and CO. have received instructions from Henry Jefferys, Esq., to sell by auction, at Hockin's Hotel Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, December 1,

Those first-class stations known as Beabula and Police Point, now conjointly designated ILLILAWA, with 35 707 sheep more or less, depasturing thereon, namely—

7 626 wethers, two-tooth upwards

21,3?4 ewes

6,5?0 weaners

208 first-class rams.

Total 35 707, of which a large proportion is fit for the butcher.

Beabula has a frontage of about fourteen, and Police Point ten miles to the Murrumbidgee River, with a depth of about fifteen miles.

The country is of a superior description, remarkably well grassed and watered.

The sheep are perfectly healthy, disease of any kind never having appeared on the stations.

The improvements are complete in every respect—the woolshed, shearing pens, yards, &c., being equal, if not superior, to any in New South Wales.

The steamers from South Australia pass the homestead, consequently supplies can be obtained at the lowest rates.

Stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

These splendid stations are situate on the best and most eligible part of the Lower Murrumbidgee, within a convenient distance of Melbourne and the Victorian markets, and will be offered in one lot, or subdivided, to meet the wishes of intending purchasers.

The attention of capitalists and squatters is particularly directed to this sale; seldom so fine a property, combining so many advantages as the above, is brought into the market.

Terms—One-third cash, and balance by approved bills at 12 and 24 months.

Department of Internal Communication,

November, 1858.

TOLLS and FERRIES.—At noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December next, the Leases for one year, commencing the 1st day of January, 1859, of the Tolls authorised to be collected at the undermentioned Toll-gates will be put up to auction, at the following places:—

AT THE LAND SALE ROOM TREASURY:

The Grose Farm Toll-gate at the University, Sydney. Upset price, £1200, for one year only.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, PARRAMATTA:

The Toll-gate at Pitt Row, Western Road. Upset price, £400 for one year only.

The Toll-gate at Beckett's Bridge, Western Road. Upset price, £300 for one year only.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE LIVERPOOL:

Toll-gate at Lansdowne Bridge, Southern Road. Upset price, £300 for one year only.

Toll-gate at Carne's Hill, Southern Road. Upset price, £200, for one year only.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE MAITLAND.

The Toll-gate at Morpeth, Northern Road. Upset price, £700, for one year only

The Toll-gate at Campbell's Hill, Northern Road. Upset price, £1600, for one year only.

The Toll-gate at Black Creek, Northern Road. Upset price, £700 for one year only.

A bond in double the amount of rent, with two responsible sureties, will be required for the due observance of the conditions of the several leases hereby advertised for sale, for the regular payment of the rent, by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.

Warrants of attorney will also be required. Further information can be obtained at the above-named Police Offices, and at the Department of Internal Communication, Sydney.

The above Tolls will be let subject to the alteration effected in the existing rates of toll by the 20th Victoria, chap 38, which repeals the extra toll on four-wheel waggons drawn by one horse or upwards, and puts a double-toll on all waggons with tires less than 5 inches in width.

B. H. MARTINDALE, Commissioner.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 20th November, 1858.

HARPUR v. WARD.

THIS DAY, Thursday, the 25th November, at noon, at the defendant's Coach Factory, Kent-street North, in the city of Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,

A quantity of unfinished carriages, of different descriptions; also, the stock-in-trade of a coach-builder, consisting of wood, iron, steel, &c., and the defendant's right and interest of, in, and to the unexpired lease of the premises in the occupation of the defendant, and known as Ward's Coach Factory, Kent-street North. Also,

The defendant's right, title, and interest of and in the lease, license, bar fittings, stock-in-trade, occupancy, and goodwill of the house and premises known as the Clarence River Inn, on the premises, Sussex-street and Margaret-place, Sydney, unless this judgment be previously satisfied.

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WELCOME OF GERMAN RESIDENTS TO H. I. M. S. THE NOVARA.

A GRAND and singular demonstration of welcome, on the part of the numerous and respected German residents of this city, in honour of the long expected arrival of the Imperial Austrian frigate the Novara took place in the waters of Port Jackson, last evening; and as the proceedings, although of a nature not unfamiliar to Germans and Scandinavians, were almost a complete novelty to the Australian and British mind, considerable interest was excited thereby, not merely amongst those taking an active part in the programme, but also those who, from no worthier sentiment than mere curiosity, went both to listen and to look on. Every distinct country has its own peculiar customs and habits of thought, and who shall be judge of the comparative merits of that idiosyncracy which cleaves inseparably to the individual member of any people when the old fatherland is no more seen, and becomes (although so long and so fondly remembered) the mere burden of some plaintive song in a tongue unknown and strange to the unsympathising bystander, the subject of a half-uttered thought, or perhaps of a sigh, which none but a fellow countryman can appreciate? Every nation preserves its own characteristics, and is often naturally prone to exhibit the one common feeling of civilised man in different ways. Englishmen, on a foreign station, are desirous, we will suppose, of welcoming an English ship, or a vessel belonging to a country with which the British acknowledge some intimate connexion—such, for instance, as the United States—and, ten to one, the first accepted thought then will be the concoction of some enormous dinner; an invitation to which (with all the horrors of an inevitable dyspepsia) is, with the best possible intentions, eagerly tendered to the new arrivals. The French, in a similar position, would probably, at the risk of a misunderstanding with the local authorities, deem themselves in duty bound *par politesse*, to a terrific quantity of gunpowder, *à la Cherbourg*; or, at a similar risk to get up some military parade or other, or last—and perhaps best—a ball or fête champêtre, a sort of thing in which they are unrivalled. The German idea on such an exigency is different yet, for he invokes the aid of music—and thus most happily expresses his welcome to all who, in a foreign land, become in his mind associated with recollections of home—a grave, natural, and pleasing turn of thought, at once simple and highly effective in the most musical of all nations. For Germany owns, after all, but one brave race, although now subdivided into so many different States—one of which is the cradle of that royal family which every true Englishman reveres. In Europe suffice it then that the Hanoverian, the Prussian, the Wirtembourgian, the Bavarian, and the Saxon, with the natives of numerous other smaller dominions, may at times be mutually jealous of each other, or distrustful of the overshadowing wings of the Austrian Eagle; but abroad, removed from their great common country many thousands of miles, such distinctions dwindle into nothing, and, at the first quick interchange of words in their own sonorous and manly tongue, all Germans salute each other as brothers, and everything else is forgotten. And so it doubtless came to pass that the steamer Washington—with Germans on board from those many States, of the very existence of some of which several amongst us are ignorant—went unanimously and gladly down the waters of Port Jackson, to welcome the gallant ship of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, in the good old German fashion, with music and with song.

The steamer left the Circular Wharf shortly after eight o'clock, and proceeded down the harbour until she brought up near the Novara, in the stream, near Fort Denison. Just before the Washington started a violent gust of wind—such as is generally known as "a brickfielder"—arose, and several times the pretty coloured lamps with which the steamer was illuminated were vexatiously extinguished. They were relighted, however from time to time by the gentlemen who had assumed the responsibility of the "Novara stanchen" with untiring cheerfulness and good temper, and the boisterous effects of the wind thus successfully contended with until eventually overcome. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were on board—nearly 300 persons—and the music of the fine German Band sounded merrily over the waters soon after the Washington started from the Quay. Arrived at the spot where the Novara lay, strains of music from on board that fine vessel arose in friendly response to the courtesies of her visitor, and, after a short delay, the committee who had the management of the serenade went on board the frigate in a ship's boat. The commodore and Mr. Kirchner received the committee on the poop with marked cordiality and *reconnaissance*, and Mr. Frederick Gelbrecht, in the name of the German residents of Sydney, in a distinct and audible voice, read the following address:—

To the Commodore, the Officers and the Scientific Gentlemen of the Austrian imperial man-of-war Novara.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned German residents of Sydney, bid you a hearty welcome on your safe arrival at this port. You will receive this welcome as a proof of our deepest sympathy with the great undertaking in which you are engaged for the purpose of expanding science and knowledge throughout the world.

We feel proud as Germans that it will be apparent to our English and colonial co-residents that, not only men like Dr. Leichhardt, but also our greatest German monarchs, use every exertion for the promotion of arts and science.

Distant from our native land, we can only prove our love and attachment to the same by transplanting German usages and customs wherever fate may guide us, and by remembering always our origin wherever Germans meet us in the path of life.

Such a sign of constant remembrance to the far-distant land of our birth, such a solemn proof of our high veneration for German art and civilisation, we endeavour to show by the festival of this day.

May the expression of our sentiments prove to you, gentlemen, a well-promising blossom of the German life tree, transplanted to Australia on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

The outfitting of this Expedition of the Novara for these scientific and glorious objects have filled us with the highest admiration for Austrian's young Monarch, and his Imperial Highness the Archduke Max, who, like their great ancestor Joseph, prove themselves stars among German potentates, by protecting arts and science.

Allow us also, gentlemen, to express how greatly we admire the staunch perseverance which you show by prosecuting the object of your undertaking under so many dangers and privations, and let us also on this occasion acknowledge our deep veneration for those men and coryphæi of German art and science, who, in conjunction with our great world-known countryman Alexander von Humboldt, have materially assisted you in your enterprise.

May the result of this Expedition of the Novara realise your most sanguine expectations. The deeds of this circumnavigation of the world will be engraved on the tablets of history, and delivered to posterity, and even in future ages will be a lasting proof, what German mind has been able to accomplish in arts and sciences, for the promotion of the welfare of all mankind.

We are, &c.,

The Commodore of the Novara replied, with much eloquence, in an extempore speech. He assured the gentlemen of the deputation that he deeply felt the honour which had been paid him by this visit, and by the address he had just received. It was a pleasure which he would not easily forget, and he begged to state that he should consider himself bound to mention the circumstance to his emperor and master on his return to Austria. He had been received with particular warmth and kindness at this port, both from his own countrymen and from the English colonists, and especially from the latter, such as he could not have been prepared to expect. It was evident, from the reception he had met with, that the people here, although of another nation to that to which they belonged, were fully capable of appreciating the value and importance of those objects to which the scientific expedition of the Novara was dedicated. The gentlemen who presented the address were Messrs. Hetzer, Frerichs, Jansen, Kohr, Reyling, Lamy, and Gelbrecht. A short interval then followed, during which the Commodore and officers of the ship conversed with the deputation, the band of the Novara playing selections from the opera of "La Traviata" and other pieces of music. The Washington having then approached nearer, Mr. Gelbrecht expressed to those on board the purport of the reply which Commodore Nolesir had made to the address, which was responded to by hearty cheers. A large number of persons on board the Washington, under the direction of Mr Soessmilch, then sang with great effect (and without any instrumental accompaniment) the German national hymn—*Was ist das "Deutschen Vaterland?"* To this the band on the Novara responded with the National Anthem of Austria, and other harmonious interchanges of music and song continued as long as the two vessels remained together. The deputation having returned to the Washington, a display of fireworks was then displayed on both vessels, several rockets let off, and blue-lights burnt. The Washington took leave of the object of her polite attentions at about half-past ten, and shortly after she arrived at the Circular Quay. Messrs. Mitchell and Company kindly gave the use of the Washington, steamer, for this novel and interesting occasion.

BISHOP'S VISITATION.—The name of the Rev. W. H. M'Cormick was omitted in the list of clergymen present at the Bishop's visitation at St. Andrew's Cathedral, on Tuesday.

COTTON GROWING.—A vigorous effort to form a Cotton Growing Company is just commencing. The particulars will be made known this day, at a preliminary meeting, to be held at Mr. Mort's rooms, at 2 p.m. A prospectus is being privately circulated, and already, we understand, the project has received much encouragement.

SNAKES.—A most miraculous escape from a snake-bite occurred on the morning of the 23rd instant. As one of the engine drivers at the Lachlan Swamp Water Works was in the act of feeding the furnace, a snake, about 15 inches in length, of the whip snake tribe, fell from his shoulders.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.—MUNICIPAL ACTION.—Last evening about two hundred of the inhabitants of Parramatta assembled in the long room of the Red Cow, in consequence of an invitation from Mr. John Purchase and Mr. Peter Miller, to their fellow-townsmen to meet for the purpose of discussing the propriety of petitioning the Government to have the town incorporated. The evening was very warm, and so was the meeting in expressing its approval and disapproval of the different opinions that were offered for consideration. It was first proposed that Mr. Henry Harvey should take the chair, but he declined, and ultimately Mr. Purchase took the seat. Mr. Purchase briefly explained the reasons that had induced Mr. Miller and himself to take the liberty of calling them together. He, himself, was strongly in favour of having the town incorporated; that it would be the means of greatly improving their town, and consequently make their properties more valuable, and induce strangers to come and settle amongst them. He also reminded the meeting that for the first five years after being incorporated the Government would advance an equal sum of money with that which they collected, and that after the first five years different proportions would be advanced. Mr. Miller then came forward, but the noise which had been very considerable during the time Mr. Purchase was speaking increased to an uproar when Mr. Miller commenced to speak. Mr. M. expressed the same opinions as Mr Purchase and denied that they had any object in bringing them together that evening, but the welfare of the town, and that also any elector had a right to call a meeting. Mr. Shackles next came forward; he considered a great mistake had been made in not requesting the police magistrate to convene the meeting, or that one of their Members should have done so. He strongly disapproved of having the town incorporated, and believed that if it was, the taxes would bring all the members of the meeting, whether freeholder, householder, or even lodgers, to the ground, and leave them there. (Cheers.) Mr. Gould said he did not come forward to advocate the propriety of having the town incorporated (cheers), but he begged at once to propose that the Chairman should put the question to the meeting, as to whether we should take advantage of the Municipal Act or not. The resolution not being seconded, fell to the ground. Mr. Neale said he was a native of the town, and he was much in favour of the town being incorporated; that there never was a time since he could remember when Parramatta was so much in want of a municipal council, and through it he hoped to see a great deal done for their general good; he begged to propose that another general meeting should be called for that day month, by which time they would all have been able to fully consider the matter. Mr. John Parker seconded the motion; and Mr. J. Harvey proposed as an amendment, that they should not meet again until the second week in January. Mr. James Byrnes would say a few words, as he had considerable property in Parramatta, and as they well knew it was very unproductive; and he was anxious some means should be adopted by which their position would be improved, for Parramatta could not be in a more inactive state than it was at present, and he was of opinion that, by incorporating the town, they would be able, one and all, greatly to benefit themselves. He had lately made a tour through a considerable part of Victoria, and he had witnessed there the very great advancement in their country towns, which he ascribed in a great measure to the excellent working of the Municipal Act. Mr. Byrnes spoke at considerable length, and was attentively listened to, and he concluded by pointing out that the matter was in the hands of the townsfolk, and that they must exercise their own judgment. Mr. Henry Harvey here suggested to Mr. Byrnes the propriety of adjourning the meeting until the first Monday in January. Mr Byrnes proposed, and Mr. Harvey seconded a resolution to that effect, which was carried unanimously, and the assemblage parted in better humour than they commenced.

CONFERENCE.—On Monday last Mr. Woodriff was selected as representative for the parish of Marsfield, in place of Mr. Hawkins, who had been obliged to resign his seat, on account of the accident he met with.

MANEROO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 18.—Since my last we have been visited with most genial showers of rain, which invigorated vegetation to an extraordinary degree, although shearing operation has thereby been retarded, but which will, in the end, prove of the highest advantage to it. I may remark that thunder and lightning have been very rare this season, as, indeed, these terrific visitations are not so common in Maneroo, though high land, as in more warm situations in the colony. The scarcity of snakes in this district, as compared to other parts, may reasonably be attributed also to the coldness of the climate. I know many persons, accustomed to walk abroad, who have not seen one of these reptiles for the last two years.

Mr. Hamilton, of Woolway, has been requested by a large number of voters to put himself in nomination at the forthcoming election, to represent them in the Assembly, instead of the old member, Mr. Egan, who, it appears, now prefers standing for the constituency of the sea coast. A vast majority of the electors are still silent as to the steps they may take, but many are resolved to call forth Mr. Graham, of Dryplain. It is doubtful, however, whether that popular gentleman will consent to come forward.

The Reverend Mr. Cavenagh, Roman Catholic, has paid the district a visit, including also the sea coast. He travelled in less than a month the remarkable distance of 500 miles, taking into consideration the many stoppages incident to his profession and the extreme ruggedness of the road. His best efforts were applied to collecting subscriptions for the introduction of Catholic clergymen to the colony, specially to Maneroo. These subscriptions are still open in the hands of the various collectors, and the sum finally put together in all appearance will be very handsome.

A curious incident was lately related to me by a gentleman from Gippsland, respecting the Aborigines, and a circumstance of these parts. The vessel, bound from Melbourne to Sydney, in which the unfortunate Miss M'Pherson, sister to Mr. Dugald M'Pherson, then of the Sydney Treasury, was passenger, was lost, and all traces of every one on board. It was reported in Maneroo and Gippsland, shortly after the time of the catastrophe, that the blacks murdered all the passengers and crew, reserving Miss M'Pherson, the only female on board, as a wife for their king. The rumour of some stray blacks strengthened the belief, by stating that there was a fine white woman they carried about, "who could not much walk." It was generally reported that she used to write her name on the bark of trees, which markings, it is said, her royal husband was wary enough to cut out with his flint tomahawk. Be that as it may, the figure of a female was found rudely drawn on trees, in many parts of Gippsland, by the early settlers. The gentleman who told me the story happened to go to Melbourne with cattle, taking with him two old Warrigal blackfellows as helpers. After getting rid of his cattle, he showed them the wonders of Melbourne, as part reward for their services, and finally brought them down to the wharf. Whilst there his attention was arrested by an exclamation from the aborigines, who, in their own peculiar way, pointed to the figure-head of one of the vessels; and having inquired of them the reason of their apparent surprise, they informed him that a good while ago their king had a lady just like the figurehead, which they carried about with them, and had found on the Ninety-mile Beach, along with some other articles. Neither myself nor the gentleman in question have the least doubt that this figure was taken, through the rumour of the blacks, to be the lost Miss M'Pherson.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—By the report of the Insolvency proceedings in to day's *Herald*, of an examination in the estate of George Ward, respecting a sale by a mortgagee prior to the sequestration, a casual reader would be under the impression that a sale was made merely because a quarter's interest was due on the mortgage, whereas by the evidence a quarter's interest was proved to be overdue two months, and several unsuccessful applications had been made for it before the power of sale was exercised by the mortgagee. Also, it would appear by the report that the interest was tendered to the auctioneer, who effected the sale on account of the mortgagee, prior to any expenses being incurred by him; whereas, by the evidence in the examination, the overdue interest was only offered to be paid about two days prior to the advertised date of sale, and refused, in consequence of the mortgagor declining to pay the whole of the expenses incurred by the mortgagee, including half-commission (1½ per cent.), on the amount of the mortgage, the customary charge by all auctioneers when properties are withdrawn from sale under similar circumstances.

In justice to the mortgagee, for whom I am agent, you would confer a favour by inserting this note.

I remain yours respectfully,

R. P. RICHARDSON.

George-street, 24th November.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE abstract of the cargoes of the English ships which will be expected to arrive during the present year shows that a large addition will be made to the present heavy stocks of general merchandise now on hand. The amount of spirits shipped is considerable, particularly rum; but as a fair price rules at home, the advices thus received are not likely materially to influence the market here. Bulk beer is coming forward pretty freely in the early sailing ships, but those advertised for a later date contain very little. The shipments of drapery are large, and will doubtless throw a considerable quantity of old stocks into the market which must be sold at a sacrifice. Groceries and oilmen's stores have been shipped moderately, and will probably arrive to a good market.

The *Home News*, of the 25th September, makes the following remarks respecting the returns of the Board of Trade:—

The Board of Trade returns for the month and eight months ending the 31st of August, were issued yesterday, and exhibit a rather more satisfactory appearance. The total declared value of the exportations for the past month, was £11, 34,763, against £11,638,805 in the corresponding period of last year, and £10,753,292 for 1856. For the eight months of the present year, the total value was £75, 96,564, while during the corresponding months of 1857 and 1856, the respective amounts were £84,666,7 8 and £74,689,934. The changes thus presented are fully accounted for by the events of the last fifteen months, and the comparison between 1858 and 1856, which is the proper one, shows that trade is gradually but surely returning to a sound and healthy condition. The exceptional state of affairs exhibited by the figures for the intermediate period must not be taken into account, further than as illustrating the remarkable expansion created by fictitious credit, which produced such lamentable consequences. The variations presented by these returns as contrasted with last year include an increase in cotton and woollen manufactures, cotton and linen yarns, seed oil, and thrown silk; on the reverse side the chief articles of importance comprise beer and ale, coals and culm, earthenware, haberdashery and millinery, hardware and cutlery, linen manufactures, machinery, and wool. With respect to importations an increase is exhibited in cocoa, coffee, grain of nearly every description, raw cotton, hemp, unrefined sugar, tea, and tobacco. There has also been a decrease in the importation of flax, flax seed, hides, oil, linseed, raw silk, and wine.

The following are the comparative imports and exports of raw material:—

	Imported, Month ending Aug. 31. 1857.	1858.	Exported, Month ending Aug. 31. 1857.	1858.
Flax, cwt.	269,235	196,040	—	—
Hemp, cwt.	118,452	188,252	—	—
Raw silk, lb.	865,080	573,509	362,469	436,711
Cotton, cwt.	480,807	681,382	98,526	107,548
Wool, lb.	13,329,358	9,512,977	7,485,392	5,147,137

Of silk manufactures the totals stand thus:—

	Imported month ending August 31. 1857.	1858.	Taken for Home Consumption, Month ending August 31. 1857.	1858.
Silk manufactures of Europe, lb.	65,385	71,740	62,062	70,011
Ditto, of India, pieces ...	10,910	17,493	4,734	2,129

The *Times* of the 10th September gives the following summary of the railway meetings that were held during the week ended the 11th of September. It will be observed that the dividends declared, with one exception, ranged from 2¾ per cent. to 5½ per cent. per annum.

The most important railway meeting of the week has been that of the representatives of several of the largest companies in the kingdom. A series of resolutions were passed, of which the two principal were for the settlement of differences by arbitration, and the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill for presentation to Parliament to obtain the necessary powers. At a meeting of the North British the dividend was at the rate of 2¾ per cent. per annum. The revenue during the past half-year has suffered with that of other companies, but not to an equal extent. A resolution was passed requesting the directors to continue their exertions to secure the possession of the route between Hawick and Carlisle. The report of the Caledonian states that the gross revenue for the six months ending in July was £315,668, showing a decrease of £9143, as compared with the same period of 1857. The net balance is £83,345, less interest on preference stock, out of which a distribution is recommended at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The decrease in the traffic caused by the dulness of trade has been nearly met by a corresponding reduction in the working expenditure. The Carlisle and Hawick Bill, which passed the House of Commons, was thrown out by the Lords on a technical objection; but it is intended to proceed vigorously with the project in the ensuing session. The expenditure on capital account during the past half-year was £19,736 on land and works, and £28,103 on plant. The dividend at the meeting of the Lancaster and Carlisle was at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, leaving £2144. The lease of the Kendal and Windermere has been executed, and the line has since been worked by the Lancaster and Carlisle with satisfactory results. A branch is projected to Morecambe with the view of providing the shortest communication between the Durham coal-fields and that port. The branch between Lowgill and Ingleton is now in course of construction. A railway is proposed to be constructed from Ilford, on the Eastern Counties line, to Dunmow via Ongar, at an estimated cost of £160,000. An extension of the line to Bury St. Edmund's is also contemplated. At a meeting of the Belfast and County Down a dividend was declared of 10s. per share. The receipts for the twelve months ending July, 1858, show an increase of £207. There has been an augmentation in the expenditure from extensive repairs of the engines. An accession of revenue is anticipated on the completion of the extension to Ballynahinch and Downpatrick. The Colne Valley and Halstead will probably be finished to Bluebridge by the spring. It was resolved to continue the railway to Trinity-street, in Halstead, where the station will be situated. The report of the Stratford-upon-Avon states that the arrangements for the acquisition of the land have been partially completed. A working agreement with the Great Western is proposed. At a meeting of the Glasgow and South-Western a dividend at the reduced rate of 4½ per cent. per annum was declared. The half-yearly receipts have been affected by the universal depression of trade, and show a falling off, compared with the last year, of £3631. At the same time the working expenses have been fully £2000 less. After some opposition a resolution was passed authorizing the directors to contribute towards the additional capital required by the Castle Douglas and Dumfries, and Maybole and Girvan. The necessity of closing the capital account was urged by several proprietors. The report of the Alyth states that their capital has been fixed by the Act of last session at £33,000. The line is expected to be completed in the latter part of next year, the works presenting no great difficulties. At a meeting of the East Anglian dividends were declared on the preference stocks only. There has been a falling off in the receipts, both as regards the agricultural passenger traffic and the coal trade, the latter having been affected by the failure of the largest dealer in the district. It was resolved, after a division, to request the directors to appoint a qualified person to assist in developing the company's resources. The report of the Coniston states that the contractors have been put in possession of the land necessary to carry on the works. The directors have now under consideration the steps to be taken for insuring a more satisfactory progress in the construction of the line. At the last meeting of the Stirling and Dunfermline a dividend was declared at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum out of the remaining funds of the company. The line has passed into the possession of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, in exchange for a guaranteed 4 per cent. stock, amounting to £450,000. The original capital being £330,000, each holder of £15 in the old stock receives £17 in the new. The proposed distribution of the Scottish Central is at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum; and of the Irish South-Eastern at the rate of 3½.

SORTING MAILS.—We are glad to see that the practice of sorting the Australian mails while *en route* between Alexandria and Southampton is continued, and found successful. This plan was suggested to the authorities some years ago by Mr. Hunt, of the Sydney post office, when in England, and in the evidence attached to the report of the Select Committee on Expenditure is a letter from F. Hill, acknowledging the receipt of his suggestion, and promising that it shall receive consideration. In the Admiralty tender for the new contract it is required that the company shall carry between Southampton and Alexandria a post official and assistant in lieu of the lieutenant in charge of the mails, and shall provide a sorting room not less than ten feet by eight, and six feet high. Why cannot the plan be extended by sorting the outward mails also on this side the isthmus? A couple of post office clerks on each vessel, one for Sydney and one for Melbourne, could sort the letters so as greatly to expedite their delivery on arrival.

SNAKES AND CANARIES.—On drawing aside the curtain of his aviary on Thursday morning, Mr. Allan, of Balmain, discovered a leaden coloured snake, about three feet long, coiled up in one corner, with head erect as if in the attitude of preparing to spring at some of the feathered occupants. The movements of the birds evidently indicated great concern at the unceremonious visit of the intruder. Having procured assistance, to prevent the escape of the reptile, it was at once dispatched. On taking stock, two hen canaries which were hatching, were missing, their nests upset, and eggs demolished. The snake having been dissected, the missing birds were found entire in its stomach, swallowed head foremost. There is no doubt, if the reptile had remained undisturbed a few hours longer, the singing days of the feathered songsters would soon be ended. What was most remarkable the only place of ingress was through the wires, and these were but half-inch a part, very strongly bound and incapable of being bent; it is quite certain the snake could not find its way out after partaking of such a dainty meal.

MASONS' EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.—A public meeting of masons, consisting of society and non-society men, was held last evening, in the hall of the Fountain of Friendship Tavern, George street, "to consider the better consolidation of the eight-hour principle." It was ostensibly a meeting for the revival of the eight-hour movement, and was stated to be the first of an intended series of meetings, of the same character, to be held at intervals. Mr. Jesse Conley was called to the chair, and Mr. Hugh Landreth proposed, in an able manner, a resolution, affirming the opinion of the meeting that, after a three years' trial of the eight-hours' regulation, it had realised the most sanguine expectations, and had become the legitimate rule of the trade; and further averring that an infringement of such rule would imply a moral and social breach of compact, as existing between the employer and the employed. Mr. Landreth spoke at considerable length in vindication of the demands set up by eight-hours' men, and referred to the existing proofs, counter to hostile prediction, of an improved quality, morally, mentally, and physically, subsisting among those who had availed themselves of the reduction of working hours. The term of eight hours was further contended for as a rational proportion of working time in our climate. Mr. Robert Long seconded the resolution, and it was carried. Mr John Carlyle, in proposing the second resolution, which purported the necessity of zeal and watchfulness and of a spirited advocacy of the cause through the medium of the press, strongly urged co-operation among the firm friends of the movement in aid of its establishment on a substantial basis. Mr. John Cummins seconded the resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to ask Mr. Stubbs if ever he takes a walk, or ride, down Sussex-street North? If he does, he could not pass unnoticed a heap of rubbish and filth that has been accumulating, for some months past, nearly opposite the Ship Inn, and has now so far encroached on the footpath as to render it all but impassable.

A DAILY PASSER-BY.

FUNERAL, PARRAMATTA.—The Friends of Mrs. LAKEMAN are invited to attend the FUNERAL of her late SON, JOHN THOMAS; the procession to move from her residence, Pitt-row, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 1 p.m. JAMES WILLIS, undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. CHARLES ENGLAND, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Daughter, FLORENCE WILHELMINA FISHBURY; the procession to move from his residence, Harmer-street, South Sydney, THIS DAY at 4 p.m. RICHARD HANSLOW, George-street South.

TO THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.—My Lord.—The publication of your charge in this morning's HERALD, in which you state "I have deemed it expedient to take another step towards the organisation of our ecclesiastical system, by the appointment of a Dean, under the powers conferred by my letters patent," compels me, reluctant as I am to do so, respectfully to call your attention to the fact, that in making the above announcement you have misinterpreted the amount of patronage lodged in your hands by the letters patent, and in the aforesaid appointment, exceeded the authority which it was determined they should convey to you for the edification of the Church. You require not to be informed, with reference to THE LAW of the case, that the appointment of a Dean is the SOLE prerogative of the Crown.

The Bishops of the Church of England are not empowered to make such an appointment. If, therefore, your Lordship, as the Bishop of Sydney, be invested with power and authority BEYOND the rights and privileges of the Bishops of England, it must be distinctly specified in the letters patent. But the word "Dean" does not occur throughout the whole document; nor is it reasonable to infer, that it can be included among the "one or more dignities in the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew," since IT IS NOT PARTICULARLY SPECIFIED: more especially, when dignities of a different order, which ARE subjects of patronage in the hands of English Bishops are specifically mentioned in juxta position with the directions regarding the Cathedral. The only fair conclusion then, at which we can legitimately arrive is, that the dignities which come within the compass of an English Bishop's patronage are here authorized, that is, the appointment of Canons and Prebendaries. Moreover, the extreme care by which the letters patent have defined the several orders to which the Bishop may give institution, particularising the office of Archdeacon, Vicar General, Official Principal Chancellor, rural deans, commissaries, rectors, curates, ministers and chaplains, clearly implies that the office of Dean being omitted in the several categories, and no where mentioned was not contemplated; but designedly excluded. And this conclusion is still more strengthened by the well-known fact, that the dignity of Dean in this country would be merely nominal, and the office a complete sinecure. In this point of view then the Dean—so called—has no legal standing.

But granting, for a moment, that the letters patent might be contorted so as to appear to convey the authority here claimed, which I do not admit, except for the sake of argument, then I affirm that whatever power they may confer, when a vacancy exists for the exercise of their authority, that power cannot sanction the infraction of existing rights and privileges; it cannot ignore an antecedent appointment; it cannot lower the rightful status of the incumbent of St. Andrew's, as sole minister of the Cathedral. And yet it cannot be denied, that the prospective effect of this appointment is calculated by a slow and tortuous movement to carry into effect this threefold act of aggression upon the rights of our minister.

It is not without great reluctance that I thus address you—but my apology must be that I only follow your own example; I write only in reply, and act only on the defensive. The more quiet course which we desired has been denied to us. When the announcement of the nomination in question was first published, the three Church wardens of St. Andrew's respectfully, but firmly, protested against it as an act of injustice towards the Incumbent, adding in their own words, "You thus rob him of his standing in the Cathedral, and reduce him to the mere moiety of his parochial station, which he hitherto held conjointly with the other." But you suppressed this protest as far as possible, and refused to receive any further communication on the subject. And when the parishioners and congregation of St. Andrew's to the number of eight hundred and thirty members signed the undermentioned remonstrance on the subject, a copy of which was forwarded to your Lordship, you did not even acknowledge the receipt of it. This document set forth:—"We the Church of England Parishioners of St. Andrew's and members of the congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral Church, having seen with much pain the announcement of the nomination of a Dean, whose office, if appointed, is calculated to supersede the Incumbency of the Rev. George King, our minister, who, for more than nine years, has faithfully and efficiently discharged its duties, do hereby protest against the injustice of the act, and we beg to record an expression of our affection and esteem towards him as our Minister."

Here follow the signatures of eight hundred and thirty members of the Church of England.

But the voice of justice, and the complaint of even one aggrieved spirit will not fall to the ground. There is a Divine Providence above: and however deaf man may be to the demands of reason and the claims of truth, He will, in his own good time, vindicate the right.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,

A PARISHIONER OF ST. ANDREW'S.

Sydney, 24th November.

TO the ELECTORS of COOK WARD.—A Meeting of the Electors and Friends of Mr. MATTHEW LACEY will be held at Mooney's Hotel, corner of Crown and Campbell streets. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

ADOLPHUS BRYANT LAW (from J. Curby's), Licensed Pawnbroker, 110, Cumberland-street.

R. MOUNTCASTLE having purchased Mr. J. Lublin's Stock and Interest in his trade, begs to inform his (Mr. J. Lublin's) friends, that he has removed the business to his old-established shops in Market and George streets.

BUTLER, BROTHERS, and WHITEHOUSE, Wholesale Saddlers, Harnessmakers, and Saddlers' Ironmongers, Hunter-street.

C. F. EDWARDS, Wholesale, Retail, and Furnishing Ironmonger, 598, George-street South, Sydney.

DR. SALTER has REMOVED to 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, and Removed. 251, George-st.

F. JONES, Watch and Clock Maker, has removed from Jamieson-street to No. 2 Hunter-st., next George-st.

FRENCH POLISHING.—Furniture cleaned, repaired, and French polished. G. WOOD, Park-st.

GILCHRIST and GREIG, Commercial Brokers and Commission Agents, Hall of Commerce, Melbourne. Reference in Sydney, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

J. BUNTING, General Commission Agent. Rents Debts, collected. Office—120, King-street.

MR. WINSTANLEY, Dentist, 137, York-street, next the Wesleyan Chapel.

NOTICE TO LANDLORDS, Butchers, Bakers, Grocers, and others.—The undersigned begs most respectfully to inform the above that he is prepared to receive order to collect rents and debts. J. BUNTING, house, land, and general commission agent, 120, King-street East.

PARRAMATTA.—Mr. F. W. BIRMINGHAM, Land Surveyor, &c., Macquarie-street.

WALKER and JONES, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Makers, Manufacturing Gold-smiths and Jewellers, 338, George-street; and branch establishments "68, Cornhill, and 48, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London."

WARWICK WESTON, Auctioneer, Shipping, and General Commission Agent, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c., &c.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides. Circular Quay. ATKINSON, WRENCH, and CO.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—GARLAND and BINGHAM are prepared to make liberal cash advances on the above goods if consigned to their friends—Sinclair, Hamilton and Co., London.

AUSTRALASIAN R. M. STEAM-PACKET.—The undersigned still continues to cash all the wages notes of the seamen of the above steamer, at a moderate rate of interest. No connexion with any other person, who advertises to cash notes, residing in the same street. THOMAS B. HUMPHERY, money and discount broker, late shipping master, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

TO SHIPPERS of LIVE STOCK and PRODUCE DEALERS.—Tasmanian Hydraulic-pressed Oaten Hay.—The undersigned have the finest parcel in the market for SALE at low rates, to close an account. DURHAM and IRWIN, 66, King-street West.

THE UNDERSIGNED is a purchaser of Wool, Oil, Whalebone, and other Produce; or will advance on the same, consigned to his friends, Messrs. H. E. and M. Moses, London. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

ADVANCES from £100 to £1000 made upon Sydney Freehold Property. T. A. M'CARROLL, Queen's-place.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND on City or suburban property. C. H. LONG, 19 Hunter-street.

£400 TO be LENT, on Mortage. Apply to ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-street.

£8000 TO LEND, Trust Money, on good Freehold security. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 224, Pitt-street.

£100,000 ON MORTGAGE.—ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt street.

£200,000 TO LEND at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt street.

£5000 TO LEND on city freehold, in sums from £100 to £1000. Apply DURHAM and IRWIN, 66, King-street West.

£50,000 ON MORTGAGE, at 8 per cent. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge sts.

£30,000 TO BE LENT on Mortgage, in sums of £10,000 or £15,000. Apply immediately, with particulars of security and title, to JAMES MACOBOY, Esq., Royal Hotel.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares, and other securities may be obtained from W. BARTON and SON, 372, George-street.

PUBLICANS' Transfers.—Applications must be lodged on or before TUESDAY next. C. DELOHERY, Pitt-street.

SPRING-VAN for Hire. W. DOOLAN, hay and corn dealer, 157, William-street.

PIC-NIC BASKETS of all sorts, whole ginger, Company's sugar, Mauritius ditto, brown paper, vinegar, teas. R. APPLETON, Newtown.

THOMPSON'S Camden fine Flour, in 50 lb., 100 lb., and 200 lb. bags. STEPHEN NUTTER, Baltic Wharf.

DERWENT POTATOES, 6s. per cwt., for seed or table. 169, Clarence-street, opposite Barrack-street.

TO the LADIES of SYDNEY and COUNTRY.—S. CLARK begs to inform the above that he has just received several cases of new goods, consisting of Honiton Maltese collaret and sleeves; real Honiton laces, and French muslins, which will be SOLD at cost prices. New London House, 99, Pitt-street.

GUNNY BAGS on SALE, by KEELE, CAMPBELL, and CO., Hunter-street.

WHEAT and Flour, ex Zoe, from Launceston, for SALE. ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—J. E. BLAKE, of Irrawang, has 30,000 gallons of Australian wine, grown by himself at the Irrawang, Tomago, Tureela, and other vineyards, and will be happy to show it to any one visiting his cellars, underneath the Australian Library, Domain Gate. It is for sale, in quantities not less than one dozen, and the price for a sound, light, pure, wine is 14s. per dozen.

RICE, RICE, RICE.—The undersigned are now selling good rice at one penny per lb. by the bag, or 8 10s. per ton. Early application is necessary. WALKER and SON, York-street.

FOR SALE, a Water Cart. A bargain. Apply H. FISHER, Francis-street, Glebe.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Launceston wheat
Macleay River maize
Hunter River bran
Hazall flour
Adelaide ditto
Hunter River ditto
Colonial tobacco.
T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Exchange Stores.

WANTED to SELL, new and second-hand Dogcarts, Newport Pagnall Carts; also, Light Spring Carts, and a second-hand light Van. Coach Factory, Bourke-street, near the iron church.

WANTED to SELL, a good Grand Piano. Apply to Mrs. C. SMITH, George-street South.

COALS.—Two small Cargoes for SALE, by BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

450 CASKS Patent Cement and Plaster of Paris cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

120,000 SLATES, best description, cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

IRONBARK TIMBER.—For SALE, by private contract, about 17000 cubic feet of sound, well-seasoned Ironbark Timber, in logs, from 20 to 60 feet lengths, 12 to 15 inches square, at Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle. Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT.

100,000 FEET Baltic, American flooring and lining boards. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon deals, boards. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

120,000 FEET sawn Cedar, doors, sashes, mouldings. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

90,000 FEET Clear pine, all thicknesses, pickets, &c. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

200,000 FEET Colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, laths. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

QUARTZ. Quartz Machinery, of every description, made to order. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

PAPERHANGINGS, wholesale and retail, and very cheap. T. HOBBS, 160, Pitt-street North.

ENAMELLED and JAPANNED HIDES, superior to imported, and 50 per cent. cheaper, at HALL and ALDERSON'S, 297, Elizabeth-street.

400,000 FEET Richmond River Cedar in log. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf.

2000 HEAD of Store Cattle for SALE, of equal sexes, from 2 to 7 years old, deliverable in the Gwydir District, in one or two lots. Apply to G. M. PITT, Richmond.

TIMBER! TIMBER!! TIMBER!!!—Pitch Pine, Norway pine, white pine, clear pine, spruce pine, rough and dressed. Also, Oregon deals, boards, and scantling, other deals; with doors, sashes, sash doors, French casements, hardwood, shingles, slates, masons' and hardwood laths, ladders, &c., &c. For SALE, by HENRY MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

FRESH ROSENDALE CEMENT, now landing, and For SALE by H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

WOODEN HOUSES, Stores, &c., prepared, packed, and shipped or forwarded inland, with plans, specifications, &c. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

300,000 FEET dressed and undressed American and Baltic timber. CHARLES ROBERTSON, Circular Quay.

130,000 FEET colonial timber, laths, palings, and shingles, CHARLES ROBERTSON, Circular Quay.

CEDAR, all sizes, doors, sashes, &c., at the lowest market price. CHARLES ROBERTSON.

CORRUGATED Galvanised Iron Water Tanks, 200 to 2000 gallons; Ridge capping, guttering, down pipe, with brackets for fixing, cheap. ISAAC and PARR, 18, Market-street West.

FOR SALE, Two Milch Cows, quiet in bail. To be seen at WEBB'S (late Bowler's) Livery Yards, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

FOR SALE, a Cedar Counter. Apply 260, Sussex-street, between Druitt and Bathurst streets.

FOR SALE, a Gig and a new Harness, very cheap. Apply 260, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, a Horse, Cart, and Harness; price £6. Enquire of Mr. WEST, Botany Road Post Office.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Hackney. Apply to W. THOMSON, butcher, King-street West.

FOR SALE, or to be LET, City and Country Properties. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, to W. S. MOUTRY, Church-hill. Terms:—If sold, 25 per cent. cash on the purchase money, the residue for a term of years at bank interest; if let, 7, 14, or 21 years' leases on most reasonable terms.

TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, and others.—To be SOLD, by private contract, the Estate of Parkhall, the country seat of the late Surveyor-General, Colonel Sir T. Livingston Mitchell, situated twelve miles south of Campbelltown, and about one mile from the line of railway through Douglas Park. The improvements, which have cost upwards of £15,000, comprise the mansion known as Livingstone Towers, a massive structure, castellated, and in the gothic style; lawns, vineyard, gardens, orange orchard, cleared paddocks, dams, &c., &c. The land, which is of the richest quality, and watered perhaps better than any in the colony, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the house and grounds, with as much land less than 8000 acres as may be required; the premises are in the most complete order, and would form a fitting home for the family of a man of wealth and distinction. For particulars apply to Mr. MITCHELL, near Appin. N.B.—Parties wishing to view the property are recommended to leave Sydney by the first train, and take horse from Campbelltown, when, if necessary, they can return to Sydney the same day.

A CORNER SHOP to LET, in the main street at Pyrmont. Apply at the Ship Inn, Gloucester-street, Sydney.

A VACANCY for one Gentleman.—Mrs. SAMSON, 28, Upper Fort-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate.

APARTMENTS for Families, or Board and Residence for Gentlemen. Terms, moderate. 11, Jamison-st.

APARTMENTS to LET.—If the Young Lady calls at 45, Bathurst-street, that was to call in three weeks, she can have the room immediately.

APARTMENTS to LET, unfurnished, 97, Elizabeth-street North.

A SNUG HOME for One or Two Respectable Men. 158 Gloucester-st., off Church-hill. 20s. week each.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a Bed-room and use of Sitting-room, in an English family. 17, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street South.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a Waterside Residence containing ten rooms, besides extensive outbuildings—with lawn, garden, and paddocks. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. F. MADER, stationer, George-street, opposite Hunter street.

BRIGHTON COTTAGE, adjoining Montezuma Cottage, Wallis-street, Upper Paddington, to LET. May be seen on Wednesday, and will be vacant 25th instant. Apply to ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Exchange-corner.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two Gentlemen, at 88, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park Sydney.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every comfort, at Mrs. ELDER'S, 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Stabling.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

COMFORTABLE Board and Lodging, 12s per week, at No. 186, Clarence-st., between Market and King sts.

COOK'S RIVER.—TO LET, the Public house called the Fortune of War, close to the Dam, and offering a favourable opportunity to publicans. Rent, 30s. per week for first three months. Also, a Shop next door to the above, with three rooms and kitchen. 10s. per week. Apply to G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

DARLING POINT.—A House to LET; six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room detached, yard and flower garden. Apply to JOHN DYASON, near the Rushcutter's Bay Hotel.

ELIZABETH-STREET.—To LET, that commodious Family Residence, with garden, &c., in Elizabeth-street, near Hyde Park, lately in the occupation of Dr. Williams. The premises are in thorough repair, and the whole have been repainted and papered. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

FURNISHED Apartments for a Lady and Gentleman, or two Gentlemen. Enquire Mr. LINDSAY, Elizabeth-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS vacant. Enquiries to be made at 17, Elizabeth-street North.

HOUSE, at the Glebe, containing 12 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, servants' rooms, stables, &c., good garden; rent £220. Apply to Mr. ALLEN, 194, Elizabeth-street.

LARGE STORE to LET, at reduced rent, on the Circular Quay, behind the Custom House, 30 by 90 feet, four floors, all stone. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to EDW. ROTTMANN and CO.

NORTH SHORE.—A six-roomed Cottage to LET. Rent low. Apply to A. THOMSON, Exchange.

OFFICES to LET.—Two Rooms, first floor, 375, George-street. Also, a neat Verandah Cottage, in Riley-field street, Surry Hills. Apply to JAMES VICKERY, 375 George-street.

OFFICES to LET, in Lloyd's Chambers. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

OFFICE TO LET, King-street. Apply to J. BUNTING, general commission agent, 120 King-street.

OFFICES TO LET, two rooms. Apply 95, Elizabeth-street North.

PRIVATE Board and Residence—large airy bedroom, with pleasant view of North Shore. The house is an eligible situation, a quiet family, and no children. No. 1, Grimes-buildings, Argyle-place.

PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET, in principal thoroughfare, terms moderate. Apply T. OGLEY, King-street.

TO TAVERN and HOTEL KEEPERS.—To be LET, for such a terms of years as may be agreed upon, the well-built and finished House at the South Head. The convenience of visitors and the public generally has been studiously consulted in every department of the building. The rooms are large, lofty, and well ventilated.—From the large verandah which surrounds the house a splendid view of the great Pacific opens upon the spectator on the one side, and on the other Port Jackson's unrivalled Harbour, with its verdant isles and magnificent scenery. The bar is completely fitted up with glass sashes, counters, shelves, beer engine, fountain, and every convenience for a first-class hotel. For terms and every particular application is requested to Mr. WILLIAM KING, Spread Eagle, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a House, in Dowling-street. Apply to S. CLARK, 99 Pitt-street.

TO LET, a Seven roomed House, 51, Botany-street, Surry Hills, near to the New Court House. Also, a five-roomed House, 39, Botany-street, Kensington-street; rent moderate. Apply to W. F. HUGHES, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, a Stone Store at Circular Quay. Apply to JOY and CO.

TO LET, four Rooms and kitchen; rent, 10s. per week, 79 South Head Road.

TO LET, a well established House, doing a good trade, with bar fixtures, &c. Apply Red House, corner of William and Riley streets, Woolloomooloo.

TWO GENTLEMEN.—Friends, can be accommodated with Two nice Bedrooms, and a large Sitting Room, in the house of a private family, where there are no other lodgers, pleasantly situated at Surry Hills, with balconies, &c. COMFORT, HERALD Office.

TO LET, two Shops, reduced rent, opposite Police Office. Mr. GREER, Dr. Moffitt's, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, 13s. per week, a three-roomed Cottage in Macquarie-street. J. H. ASHER, York and Barrack streets.

TO be LET, those extensive and well situated Premises at the corner of King and Sussex streets, formerly known as the Saracen's Head Inn, and now as Murray's Family Hotel; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Crown Law Offices, Macquarie-street.

TO CAPITALISTS and others.—To LET, one of the largest and best situated premises in Pitt-street, suitable for any business, known as Kirsten's Pork Butchering establishment, opposite Farmer, Williams, and Giles'. For particulars apply on premises; or Mr. C. C. GOLD, proprietor, No. 18 Campbell-street.

TO LET, a Large Room, suitable for a Club-room. Apply to W. S. LLEWELLYN, Eagle Tavern, South Head Road.

TO LET, in Bourke-street, Surrey-hills, opposite Thurlow-terrace, a House of seven rooms, in thorough repair; well of water, fruit trees in garden, also paddock and vegetable garden attached. Omnibus hourly.

TO BE LET, Part of the magnificent Stores known as the French Auction Rooms, situated in Wynyard-street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a House, off York-street, containing four rooms; water laid on, back entrance, &c. Apply to Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO DRAYMEN, Market Gardeners, and others.—To LET, a Compact Farm, with 6-room Cottage; stable, dairy, &c.—7 acres under cultivation, 250 fruit trees, one and a half mile from Burwood Station, with river frontage. Apply to Mr. H. JONES, 25, Hunter-street.

TO LET, No. 1, Richmond-terrace, Domain, containing twelve rooms, kitchen, storeroom, and cellar. Apply on the premises; or to Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, solicitor, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at Ashfield, within three minutes' walk of the railway station, Two Cottages, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen, and servant's room above; a fine orchard, and a good well of water, with out houses, &c. Rent 15s. per week. Apply Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street.

TO LET, at Liverpool, all that Two-story House, situate at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth streets, and known as the Railway Stores, and now in full trade, for a term of years as may be agreed on, to a good tenant; rent moderate; suitable for a school. For particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, innkeeper; or Mr. DANIEL TINDALL, of Liverpool, where applicants will be attended to.

TO LET, a semi-detached six-room Cottage, with detached kitchen and garden, situate in Albion-street, Surry Hills, now in the occupation of William Barker, Esq. Apply to Mr. UTHER, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 2 large Houses, 15 rooms and kitchens each, suitable for lodging houses, or a Sailors' Home, adjoining the Beehive, Prince-street. Rent, £2 a week each. Apply to Mr. W. ASHTON, Beehive Inn, Prince-street.

TO LET, Furnished, for 9 or 12 months, No. 193, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, the House, adjoining the Australian Library. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to EDWARD KNOX, Esq. Colonial Sugar Refining Company's Offices, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

TO LET, in Clarence-street, three Cottages. Apply at No. 13, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET, from 27th November, the House, No. 135, Crown-street, Surry Hills, now in the occupation of W. Walker, Esq.

And the House, No. 133, Crown-street, next door to the above, with immediate possession.

Also, a small House in Riley-street.

For rent and particulars apply to W. PATTEN, Australian Marble Works, 342 Pitt-street.

UPPER PADDINGTON.—To LET, suite of Furnished Apartments, or board and residence. Address VILLA, HERALD Office.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	... ...	One shilling.
Four ditto	... ...	Two shillings.
Six ditto	... ...	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	... ...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, November 25th, 1858.

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